# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,263.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. 52 | 0 |
| including postage | „ 73 | 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town | „ 28 | 0 |
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| Single Copy for Cash | „ 0 | 4 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | Rs. 4 | 0 |
| Repetition | „ 2 | 0 |
| First insertion, each line | „ 0 | 6 |
| Second insertion | „ 0 | 4 |
| Third and succeeding insertions | „ 0 | 2 |
| Domestic Occurrences each | „ 1 | 0 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

LOUIS—MILNE—March 1st, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. W. Norman, and at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. F. Carbonelle, Julius Louis, Esq., of Furreedpore Factory, Moorshedabad, to Miss Anna Magdalena Miln.—No cards.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & | 17th | Leave Bussorah | 9th & | 2nd |
| „ Muscat | 8th | 22nd | „ Koweit | 20th | 3rd |
| „ B. Abbas | 11th | 25th | „ Bushire | 23rd | 6th |
| „ Linga | 12th | 26th | „ Linga | 23th | 9th |
| „ Bahrein | 14th | 28th | „ B. Abbas | 8th | 11th |
| „ Bushire | 16th | 30th | „ Muscat | 9 „ | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P. J. H. Atkinson, Commander, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Bombay usually about | 11th and 25th. |
| Kurrachee on | 10th and 25th. |

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., R. Taunton, Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee as an extra Steamer on 8th March.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 159 H. P., C. Tickell, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 1 & | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 1 & | 15 |
| „ Carwar | 2 | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Mangalore | 3 | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | 4 | 18 |
| „ Cannanore | 4 | 18 | „ Coconada | 5 | 19 |
| „ Calicut | 4 | 18 | „ Masulipatam | 6 | 20 |
| „ Cochin | 5 | 19 | „ Madras | 10 | 24 |
| „ Tuticorin | | 20 | „ Negapatam | 11 | 25 |
| „ Colombo | | 21 | „ Galle | 14 | |
| „ Galle | 7 | | „ Colombo | | 28 |
| „ Negapatam | 10 | 24 | „ Tuticorin | | 29 |
| „ Madras | 15 | 30 | „ Cochin | 16 | 1* |
| „ Masulipatam | 16 | 1 | „ Calicut | 16 | 1† |
| „ Coconada | 17 | 2 | „ Cannanore | 17 | 2 |
| „ Vizagapatam | 18 | 3 | „ Mangalore | 18 | 3 |
| „ Bimlipatam | 18 | 3 | „ Carwar | 19 | 4 |
| Arrive Calcutta | 20 | 6 | Arrive Bombay | 20 | 5 |

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. Irvine, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

## BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

| DOWN STEAMERS. | | UP STEAMERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..Dep | Saturday. | Cochin ..Dep. | Saturday. |
| Rutnagherry „ | Sunday. | Beypore „ | Sunday. |
| Vingorla „ | Sunday. | Calicut „ | Sunday. |
| Goa „ | Monday. | Tellicherry „ | Monday. |
| Carwar „ | Monday. | Cannanore „ | Monday. |
| Compta „ | Monday. | Mangalore „ | Tuesday. |
| Mangalore „ | Tuesday. | Compta „ | Wednesday. |
| Cannanore „ | Wednesday. | Carwar „ | Wednesday. |
| Tellicherry „ | Wednesday. | Goa „ | Wednesday. |
| Calicut „ | Wednesday. | Vingorla „ | Thursday. |
| Beypore „ | Wednesday. | Rutnagherry, | Thursday. |
| Cochin....Arr. | Thursday. | Bombay..Arr. | Friday. |

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 10th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

| *Down Steamers.* | | *Up Steamers.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay -Dep. | 1st, 10th & 20th. | Mandavee -Dep. | 6th, 16th & 26th. |
| Veraval - „ | 3rd, 13th & 23rd. | Dwarka - „ | 6th, 16th & 26th. |
| Mangarole - „ | 3rd, 13th & 23rd. | Pore Bunder „ | 7th, 17th & 27th. |
| Pore Bunder „ | 4th, 14th & 24th. | Mangarole - „ | 7th, 17th & 27th. |
| Dwarka - „ | 4th, 14th & 24th. | Veraval - „ | 8th, 18th, & 28th. |
| Mandavee -Arr. | 5th, 15th & 25th. | Bombay -Arr | 9th, 19th, & 29th. |

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

| *Down Steamers.* | | | *Up Steamers.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - -Dep. | Wednesday | P.M. | Goa - - -Dep. | Monday | A.M. |
| Hurnee - - „ | Thursday | A.M. | Vingorla - „ | Monday | P.M. |
| Unjunwell - „ | Thursday | A.M. | Malwan - - „ | Monday | P.M. |
| Jyghur - - „ | Thursday | P.M. | Jytapore - „ | Tuesday | A.M. |
| Rutnagherry „ | Friday | A.M. | Rutnagherry „ | Tuesday | P.M. |
| Jytapore - „ | Friday | A.M. | Jyghur - - „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Malwan - - „ | Friday | P.M. | Unjunwell - „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Vingorla - „ | Saturday | A.M. | Hurnee - - „ | Wednesday | A.M. |
| Goa - - -Arr. | Saturday | A.M. | Bombay - -Arr | Wednesday | P.M. |

The Steamer "KARANJAH," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 14th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Class | £ 64 | 10 | 0 | Including Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | „ 37 | 5 | 0 | |
| Third Class | „ 23 | 5 | 0 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co, Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "LEPANTO," Captain Walker, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For particulars apply to

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents Ship *Lepanto.*

Bombay, 25th Feb. 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Harley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

## OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £60 | Exclusive of Wines and Railway Transit in Egypt. |
| Second Class | £35 | |

TO SUEZ.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class | £45 | „ |
| Second Class | £25 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain Morison, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Corney will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet.*

7th March 1866.

MR. J. CAMPBELL ceased to be a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of March 1866.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND & Co.,
Civil Engineers.

8th March 1866.

DE MELLO & Co., Land Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

| | |
|---|---|
| BLASTERING GUN POWDER | at 14 Rs. per cwt. |
| PATENT FUZE | at 60 Rs. per Barrel. |

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late Firm of Macindoe, Rogers and Co. are requested to meet the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS, at the Office of the Firm, No. 1, Meadow Street, on SATURDAY the 10th instant at 3 P. M.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank Scrip are requested to send in their SHARE CERTIFICATES to this Office that they may be examined, and CERTIFICATES of the National Bank of India prepared in exchange for the same. The receipts for the CONTRIBUTORY CALL must also be produced.

By order,
J. WINDRAM, Agent.

9, Rampart Row, 8th March 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
MONDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH.

LAST NIGHT of the wonderful Magical Representation of PROFESSOR VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. Extraordinary wonder of Professor Vanek.

THE VOYAGE TROUGH THE AIR.

This is one of the greatest wonders of Magic, never before seen or done in Bombay.

☞ PROFESSOR VANEK, in expressing his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay for their liberal support, informs them that this will surpass all other Representations given in Bombay. All tricks have been purposely kept back for this Night's Entertainment, as a farewell to the community.

No other opportunity will occur to see a similar Performance.

REMEMBER MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) | Rs. 15 |
| Dress Circle (Single Tickets) | „ 6 |
| Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years) | „ 3 |
| Stalls | „ 4 |
| Gallery | „ 3 |
| Pit | „ 2 |

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

MR. JOHN T. T. BROWN,
UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 9, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

SHORTLY EXPECTED from England—Monuments, Tombs, Crosses with Pedestals, and Head and Foot Stones, with Curb Stones (and Iron Rails) of Marble, Portland Stone and Red Polished Granite. Plans of same can be seen at any time and orders registered.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 2, Forbes Street, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors.

2nd.—To consider a proposal to wind up the Corporation voluntarily: and in the event of a resolution to this effect being passed,

3rd.—To nominate Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders who have not paid the Contributory Call of Rs. 20 per Share with interest, on or before the 10th March next, will absolutely forfeit their right to obtain Shares in the National Bank of India in exchange for those in this Bank.

The Share Certificates of the National Bank of India are now being prepared and will shortly be ready for issue.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

21st February 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 | Bbls and half Bbls Apples, |
| 100 | Bbls Flour, |
| 200 | Do. Rosin, |
| 300 | Cases Naptha, |
| | 100,000 feet Lumber, |

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts | each. | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts | „ | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts | „ | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts | „ | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts | „ | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits | „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits | „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits | „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars | per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians | each. | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians | „ | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Gauze Banians | „ | 4 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers | „ | 6 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks | per doz. | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks | „ | 11 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery. | | | |
| BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings | each. | 3 | 8 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves | per pair. | 2 | 12 |
| White Kid Gloves | „ | 1 | 12 |
| Dog Skin Gloves | „ | 2 | 12 |
| Buck and Doe Gloves | „ | 3 | 12 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Universal Scarf | each. | 4 | 12 |
| The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring | „ | 4 | 8 |
| The Windsor Scarf | „ | 2 | 12 |
| The Derby Scarf | „ | 4 | 8 |
| The Diamond Scarf | „ | 4 | 4 |

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THE business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

C. C. PENNEY.

6th March 1866.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

THE LONDON ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—No further applications for SHARES will be received after SATURDAY the 10th inst.

ROBERT HANNAY,
Managing Director, pro. tem.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

NOTICE.—FOREST DEPARTMENT, POONA COLLECTORATE.—Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mamlutdar's Catcharrie, Haveilley, on the 9th April 1866, about 22,000 TEAK RAFTERS, hewn this season, in the above Districts, all removed out of the Forests and lying near the line of road between Singurh and Poona. Also at the same time and place will be sold about 200 Candies of FIREWOOD.

Further particulars of sale can be obtained on application to the Mamlutdar or to the undersigned on tour in the Sattara Collectorate.

W. G. HILLIARD,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Poona and Sattara.

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Camp Indoolee, 2nd March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo.

W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

NOTICE—CHUNAM!! Companies, Contractors, or other Parties in Bombay can be supplied with CHUNAM of the best description, from the "Verawul Harbour Works," at moderate prices. Applications to be addressed to EDWARD BALIOL SCOTT, Esq., Consulting Engineer, Verawul Kattywar.

Samples of the CHUNAM may be procured at Messrs. SOONDERJEE, NANJEE & Co., Bazaar Gate, Bombay.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. Taylor and Co, Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.

Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.

Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.

Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.

A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.

Portland Cement.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.

Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.

Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of MR. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2½ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

## NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned.

To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 15th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

The sanction of the Bench to be asked to the following proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, which have been provisionally sanctioned by the Standing Committee:

1. The purchase of certain ground in Girgaum for the erection of Public Necessaries.
2. The completion of that portion of the Gilder Road between Grant Road and Cammatteepoora Foras Road, and the construction of the new embankment beyond.
3. The removal of the Chinch Bunder Town Sweeping Siding, and the construction of a new Siding near Boree Bunder.
4. The terms of the Government lease of the Coorla Swamp.
5. The payment of Mr. W. Ashdown of a gratuity equal to two months' salary on his discharge; and payment to Mahadowrow Moroba of three months' salary on similar grounds.
6. Six months' leave to England to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on full pay (Major Henderson undertaking that there shall be no extra expense to the Municipality on account of his absence), and the payment of his Passage Money both ways on condition of his qualifying under Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, as Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade.
7. The payment at once was required of the Bench's contribution towards the Survey, in modification of the Budget Resolution.
8. Letters from Mr. Bulkley, Executive Engineer Main Drainage Works, to the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of infringement of his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner's order, that he shall act under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Aitkin
9. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer Drainage Works.
10. Tender accepted by the Municipal Commissioner for filling in the new Market site on the Esplanade.
11. A memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109 of 1866, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
12. Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c. submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.
13. And (if possible) Report of the Over Bridge Committee.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th Feb. 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior ROMAN CEMENT. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

28, Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st January 1866.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square.

J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, Nagpore.

*Patrons.*—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces.

*Master.*—Mr. J. Elliot.

Boarders are taken in the above School at very moderate rates. For particulars apply to the MASTER.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ham and Bacon | Rs. 1-6 per pound. |
| Cheese all kinds in cut | Rs. 1-8 ditto. |

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates as to soundness or otherwise | Rs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle | | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto Ordinary ditto | | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Removing Shoes | | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Preventing Cutting | | 2 | 8 | 0 |

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाम्बे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लीमीटेड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior can be consigned by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For 3 months | 8 per cent. per annum. |
| „ 6 „ | 7 ditto. |
| „ 12 „ | 7 ditto. |

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE PRINCE OF WALES' SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—UNDER LIQUIDATION.

धि प्रिन्स अफ वेल्स शिपिंग कंपनी (लिमिटेड)

ધી પરીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees 170 per share, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1866, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Street.

Shareholders are requested to produce certificates of shares standing in their own names, at the time of receiving payment.

By order,
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd February 1866.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY MADRAS (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Company on TUESDAY the 20th March 1866 at 4 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on THURSDAY the 15th instant:—

"That Section 32 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered so as to read thus:—No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless a *quorum* of Shareholders is present at the commencement of each business, and that such *quorum* shall be ascertained as follows: that is to say, if the Shareholders belonging to the Company at the time of the Meeting do not exceed ten in number, the *quorum* shall be three; if they exceed ten there shall be added to the above *quorum* one for every ten additional Shareholders, *with this limitation, that it shall not be necessary for any quorum to exceed seven.*"

J. R. BOYSON, Chairman.

Madras, 16th February 1866.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

| | |
|---|---|
| OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays | Rs. 28 |
| RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches. Rs. 18 to | 25 |
| RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches | Rs. 18 to 25 |
| BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches | Rs. 6 to 14 |
| SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches | Rs. 9 |

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash Terms.* A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases.

The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home,* and *Good Words*, are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week* &c. &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING and BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS: Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are at all times available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory,* and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate *always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts and arrangements in connexion with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

## NOTICES.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Offices, 21, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 12th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were duly passed at the Ordinary General Meeting on the 8th instant, viz:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the following Gentlemen be appointed Liquidators, viz.:—
   - Rowland Hamilton, Esq.
   - F. A. Spencer, Esq.
   - Raggoonath Narrayen, Esq.
3. That the remuneration of the Liquidators be 2 per cent on the amount of the receipts, to be divided amongst them.

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST OF ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY.—All persons claiming to be Creditors of ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY are required to furnish to the undersigned, at his office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, within one week from this date, an account of their debts WITH PROPER VOUCHERS, in default whereof the Estate will be administered without reference to such Claims.

G. R. WILSON, Accountant to A. C. Dady's Trustees.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

LOST, a Brown Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing amongst other Papers, a Receipt, No. 1396, of the Presidency Bank, for 25 Shares, standing in the name of EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The finder on returning it to MR. W. MORRISON, Central Bank of Western India, will be rewarded.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rusks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography.

*To hand.*

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

RAIN GUAGES &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.
Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaughts' Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

*Agents*—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP, AGUE, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, COUGH, &c.—The Original CHLORODYNE, invented by RICHARD FREEMAN, Pharmaceutist, is allowed to be one of the greatest discoveries of the present century, and is largely employed by the most eminent Medical Men, in hospital and private practice, in all parts of the globe, and is justly considered to be a remedy of intrinsic value and of varied adaptability, possessing most valuable properties and producing curative effects quite unequalled in the whole *materia medica.*

It rapidly relieves pain, from whatever cause, will be found to allay the irritation of fever, to soothe the system under exhausting diseases, and to give sleep without producing any one of the unpleasant feelings so commonly arising from the use of opiates.

In CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, and DYSENTERY, its effects are most signal; conclusive evidence of the value of it, in these affections, is afforded by the following:—from

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL, who graciously transmitted to the Inventor of Chlorodyne, Mr. R. FREEMAN, and to the Royal College of Physicians of London, the following:—

Extract of a Despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, Sept. 17th, 1864:—

"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

Numerous Testimonials from the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession, enclosed with each Bottle; also full and explicit Directions for Use. Manufactured by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S., Sold in Bottles, ½ oz., 1s. 1½d.; and 1½ oz., 2s. 9d. each, by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious and Deceptive Imitations. The genuine has engraved on the Government Stamp, outside each bottle, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE." Be not persuaded to buy any Substitute.

To be obtained in Bombay of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.; and Kurrachee, Mooltan, &c., Messrs. BUDGETT & Co.

## NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 1.*

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec. 27.*

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866" It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec. 28.*

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 29.*

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec. 21.*

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan. 1.*

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec. 22.*

*N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.*
*Gazette* Press, Fort.

## WANTED.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran, for 3 months (March, April and May). Apply to "I. W. H.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, till the end of October, a furnished HOUSE on the seashore, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET.—Convenient CHAMBERS for Barristers and OFFICES for Lawyers and Merchants TO LET in Apollo Street, close to the Court. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House and Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B." at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO BE LET, a comfortably furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for about 7 months, from 1st April. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to MACNEIL, THOMSEN & Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particular apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), a comfortable, airy BUNGALOW in Falkland Road, suitable for a large Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,

House & Commission Agents.

11, Forbes Street.

TO LET AT POONA, from the 1st of May 1866, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, in the New Neutral Lines, containing Dining, Drawing Rooms and Godown, two large Bed Rooms, Dressing and Bath Rooms, with accommodation for Servants, Horses and Carriages. Apply to Messrs. MORGAN and BALKHRISHNA, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Poona.

Poona, 21st February 1866.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No., 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

NOTHING doing. Market flat.

### BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### EXCHANGE.

| On what Place. | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... | 6 months' sight... | 2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d. |
| Do. Credits... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 11/16d. |
| Do. Documents... | Do. do. ... | 2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 13/16d. |
| Calcutta ... ... | At sight ... | 100 |
| Do. ... ... | 30 days' sight ... | 99 |
| Do. ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 98 |
| Madras ... ... | 30 Do. do. .. | 99 |
| China ... ... | 60 Do. do. ... | 213 |

#### BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. ct. | | |
| 3,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 16 | Agra Bank ... ... | 105 p ct premium |
| 100,000 | 250 | 250 | .... | Alliance Bank ... | 43 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Asiatic Bank Corptn | 37 p ct pm. |
| .... | 200 | 150 | .... | Asiatic New Issue.. | |
| 2,140,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 7,000 p sh. |
| 1,220,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Bank of India... ... | 65 p ct dis. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p a | Bombay Bank ... | 49 p ct pm. |
| 750,00 | 250 | 200 | ...... | Bombay City Bank. | 45 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | ...... | Bombay Pres. Bank. | 30 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | 4 p s | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 30 p ct dis. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | ...... | Brokers' Banking Company .. .. | 25 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 6 | Central Bank... ... | 44 p ct dis. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | (incldg n S<br>60 p ct pm. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | ...... | China Bank ... ... | 3 discount. |
| 750,000 | 250 | 250 | 17 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 90 p ct premium. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Commercial Bank... | 13 p ct pm. |
| 1,600,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | 100 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | 50 p ct pm nm. |
| 625,000 | 250 | 250 | ...... | East Indian Bank... | 35 p ct dis. |
| 4,000,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 10 | Hindustan, China and Japan Bank.. | 6 per share. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 100 | ...... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co.. | 25 p ct dis. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Indian Peninsula London & China Bk. | 33 p ct dis. |
| 1,000,000 | 400 | 120 | ...... | Indo-Egypt. & Lon. | 6 p ct dis. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 20 | ...... | London& Bombay Bk | 6 p share. |
| 8,750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 13 | Madras Bank.. .. | 75 pm. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Corporation .. .. | 110 p ct pm. |
| 600,000 | 200 | 200 | ...... | Royal Bank of India | 35 p ct dis. |
| 750,000 | 200 | 100 | ...... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank... | 25 p ct pm nm. |
| .... | 250 | 100 | ..... | Guzerat Bank ... | Par. |

#### FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | 400 | 100 | .... | Bengal Credit Mob. | 1½ p ct pm. |
| 750,000 | 300 | 100 | Rs. 4 | BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. .. | 7 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 300 | 200 | .... | Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ... | 50 p ct. dis. |
| 1200000 | 400 | 100 | ...... | Financial Asso. of India and China | No quotations. |
| 1200000 | 400 | 100 | .... | Do. New Capital.. | 2½ p ct discount. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 100 | ...... | Grand Finance Co.. | No quotations. |
| 800,000 | 400 | 50 | .... | Mofussil Financial Association. .. | |
| | 400 | 50 | | Oriental Financial Association ... | |
| 6,00,000 | 400 | | | Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.) | |
| 800,000 | 400 | 50 | | Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ... | |

#### LAND COMPANIES.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | ...... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. | 4,600 pm. |
| 1,680,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p s | Elphinstone Land Co. .. .. .. | 125 pm. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 100 | | New Do... .. .. | 200 premium. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | ... .. | Frere Land Co. .. | 700 per share. |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | ...... | House and Land Investment Co. .. | 300 per share |
| 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ...... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 1,300 per share. |
| ...... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 25 p s | Port Canning... .. | 300 pm. |
| ...... | 10,000 | 6,000 | ...... | United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.. | 2,475 per share. |

#### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | pr. S. | | |
| 135,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 15 | Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) ... | Noquotations |
| 90,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ...... | Arkwright Cotton Mill Company ... | |
| 55,000 | 1,300 | 6,500 | 700 | Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co. | |
| 150,000 | 2000 | 1,750 | ...... | Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co. | |
| .... | 500 | 500 | | The Jaffur Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Lt.) 1st issue. | Par. |
| .... | 250 | 200 | | Do. do. 2nd issue. | Par. |
| 250,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ...... | Manockjee Pitty's Spin. & Weav. Co. | No quotations |
| 200,000 | 2,825 | 2,500 | 150 | Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co. | |
| 150,000 | 2,500 | 2,300 | ...... | Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. ...... | |
| 27,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 400 | Victoria Spin. Co.... | |
| | | | pr. ct | | |
| 160,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 6 | Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. ...... | |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 12 | BombayUnitedSpin. & Weaving Co.... | |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... ... | Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... | ,, 10 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... ... | ,, 225 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... | ,, 290 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... | ,, 220 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... ... | ,, 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... | ,, 223 |
| Bar Silver .. ... ... ... ... | ,, 10¼ |
| Gold Leaf .. ... ... ... ... | ,, 15-4-1 |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. | Rs. 90 |
| ,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33 .. .. | ,, 93 |
| ,, ,, Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36 .. .. | ,, 88½ |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43 .. .. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55 .. .. | |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. | ,, 102½ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. | ,, 101 p ct p |
| Five and a half per cent. .. .. .. .. | ,, 108½ |

#### PRICE CURRENT, 8th March 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dhollera (April and May).. .. .. .. | ,, 410 to 415 |
| Bhownuggur and Mowa (New).. .. .. | ,, 445 to 450 |
| Surat and Broach (New).. .. .. .. | ,, 430 to 335 |
| Porebunder (New).. .. .. .. .. | ,, 410 to 420 |
| Veeraval (New) .. .. .. .. .. | ,, 415 to 425 |
| Khandeish (New) .. .. .. .. .. | ,, 420 to 425 |
| Dharwar (Sawginned) .. .. .. .. | ,, 440 to 445 |
| Ditto (now ready) .. .. .. .. .. | ,, 460 to 465 |
| Hinghunghaut (New) .. .. .. .. | ,, 450 to 455 |

THE following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

#### BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

*For the week ending 14th February 1866.*

| | Gold Bullion and Coin | | Silver Bullion & Coin |
|---|---|---|---|
| From France... ... ... ... | ... | ...... | 14,42,000 |
| ,, Hongkong ... ... ... | 29,57,188 | ...... | 41,14,402 |
| ,, Suez ... ... ... ... | 9,77,500 | ...... | 1,84,86,044 |
| ,, Persian Gulf ... ... | 40,616 | ...... | 3,86,591 |
| ,, Persian Gulf Steamer | 1,48,130 | ...... | 5,21,165 |
| ,, Penang & Singapore... | ... | ...... | 10,000 |
| ,, Cutch ... ... ... ... | 27,000 | ...... | 9,475 |
| ,, Aden ... ... ... ... | 5,575 | ...... | 90,200 |
| Total for the week ... | 41,56,009 | ...... | 2,50,59,877 |
| Previously Imported in the year 1866 ... .. ... ... | 45,57,932 | ...... | 3,24,79,833 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 14th February 1866. ... ... ... | 87,13,941 | ...... | 5,75,39,710 |
| Ditto 1865 ... ... ... ... | 58,66,550 | ...... | 1,02,32,013 |
| Increase Rupees ... ... | 28,47,391 | ...... | 4,73,07,697 |

EXPORTS.

| | Gold Bullion and Coin. | | Silver Bullion & Coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Concan British ... ... | 63,175 | ...... | 1,12,600 |
| ,, Cutch ... ... ... ... | 43,000 | ...... | 1,12,000 |
| ,, Guzerat British ... | ... | ...... | 3,150 |
| ,, Kurrachee Steamer ... | 13,000 | ...... | 14,350 |
| ,, Goa, Demaun & Diu ... | ... | ...... | 6,200 |
| ,, Malabar British ... ... | 1,000 | ...... | 5,500 |
| ,, South Canara ... ... ... | ... | ...... | 43,000 |
| ,, North Canara ... ... ... | 9,000 | ...... | ...... |
| Total for the week ... | 1,29,175 | ...... | 2,96,800 |
| Previously exported in the year 1866 ... ... ... ... | 9,08,005 | ...... | 50,02,497 |
| Total from 1st Jan. to 14th February 1866. ... ... ... | 10,37,180 | ...... | 52,99,297 |
| Ditto 1865 ... ... ... ... | 10,37,713 | ...... | 61,17,317 |
| Decrease Rupees ... ... | 533 | ...... | 8,18,020 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Ashe, Captain, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Dummler, Lieutenant A. E., Royal Engineers, to join, from Kirkee.
Farrington, Lieutenant G. B., 2nd Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Aurungabad.
Sexton, Assistant Surgeon, 6th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Stace, Lieutenant E. N., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Macpherson, Major W. E., 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Beypore.
Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, to Khandalla.
Laurie, Major, general duty, on leave, to Baroda.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 8th March.

The following appointments are made :—

Captain A. G. Plomer, Staff Corps, Staff Officer, Asseerghur, to act as Brigade Major at Poona, during the absence of Captain H. S. Anderson.

Captain R. R. Gillespie, 106th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, at Ahmednuggur.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| MAR. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Highland Mary | Perry | Rangoon, Feb. 2. |
| | Castlemaine | McGill | Sydney, Dec. 23. |
| | Houghton | Buckminster | Calcutta, Jan. 24. |
| | Regina | Brady | Calcutta, Jan. 25. |
| | Tythonus | Allely | Liverpool, Aug. 30. |
| | The Craigs | Fleming | Liverpool, Sept. 26. |
| | Mofussilite | Murray | Liverpool. Nov. 20. |
| | Taptee (s) | Dreveitz | Linga, Feb 22. |
| | Tilly (s) | Main | Cochin, March 3. |

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Regina*.—Mrs. Brady and Mrs. Cockburn and 2 children.
Per *Houghton*.—Mr. James Lambton.
Per *Tilly*.—Mr. and Mrs. White, Rev. T. Keis, Mr. Montclair, Mr. M. Louther and a Native Rajah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Puttay Shaw Allum*, J. G. Grant, bound to Allepie and Calcutta.
Ship *St. Bernard*, Hartwell, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Barmah*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Salsette*, for China.
Ship *Haddington*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Bates Family*, for Liverpool.

## BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 1st, steamer *Delhi*, ships *Paul Auguste*, *Ophir*, and barque *Indian*.

DEPARTURES.—March 1st, steamer *Cashmere*, ships *Khimjee Odow-*, *Madeleine*, *Marianne*, *Governor General*, and barque *South Eastern*.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
9th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

A BUNGALOW WANTED at Bandora for one year. Apply to "J. S. W.," *Bombay Gazette*.
8th March 1866.

FOR SALE, three white CHESHIRE TERRIERS. Apply to Captain MURDOCK, Ship *Sam Mendel*, off Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, DEODAR TIMBER, about 300 Logs; by selection or the whole Invoice. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
Bombay, 9th March 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Houghton*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th March 1866.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man of considerable mercantile experience, extending over a period of ten years, thoroughly conversant with all the routine of a Merchant's office, a competent Book-keeper (qualified to keep books by double entry), and a practical Cashier, is open to an engagement. The best of testimonials and the highest of references will be produced. Address "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ON SUNDAY next, and until further notice, DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the *Alfred*, Captain NORRIS, at 11 A. M. and a SHORT SERVICE will also be held in the Sailors' Home at half past 4 P. M.
WILLIAM BROWN KEER,
Harbour Chaplain,
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
9th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Sundry Packages, Machinery and Boilers, shipped by Messrs. BUDDING, JENNINGS & Co., on board the *Stalwart*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to take delivery of the said Cargo without delay, failing their doing so it will be landed and stored by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
9th March.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify that he will be prepared to enter into special arrangements for the conveyance of materials from Bombay to up-country Stations required for the purposes of full or half pressing Cotton, provided such Cotton is guaranteed to be carried by Rail.
E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3 Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 23rd March 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—
1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.
2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Bank.
3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Bank being adopted, and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.
East India Bank, 9th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.
By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th March 1866.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).
આલબરત મીલચ કુંપની (લીમાટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the attendance of Shareholders at the MEETING called for 27th ult. not being sufficient to form a quorum, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on 20th inst. at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.
P. pro. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
WILLIAM W. BAILY,
Secretaries and Agents.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the following ALTERATIONS IN GOODS RATES will come into force :—
Half pressed Cotton will be reduced from 4th to 3rd Class rate to and from all Stations and Bombay only; 4th class rate will be charged between country stations.
Piece Goods will be reduced from 5th to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.
Wool, whether press packed or not press packed, will be reduced to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.
Hoops, Sheets, and other damageable Iron will be reduced from 3rd class to 2nd class rates to and from all stations.
Dates will be reduced from 2nd to 1st class rate to and from all stations.
Sursue Seed and Castor Oil Seed will be reduced to 1st class rate to and from all stations and Bombay only : 2nd class rate will be charged between country stations.
Ghee, both in casks and dubbers, will be reduced from 3rd to 2nd class rate to and from all stations.
By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office, on MONDAY, the 9th April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the supply of WOOLLENS in such quantities as may from time to time be required during a period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st August next.
Tenders to be forwarded to this Office in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for the Supply of Woollens," and they will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 9th April next.
Tenders are required to show the lowest rate at which each Article will be supplied of the best quality for prompt payment.
Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (200) Two Hundred, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement, and a deposit of Rupees (2,000) Two Thousand will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the agreement.
No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.
The form of agreement to be entered into, with lists of the article required, can be seen, and any other particulars ascertained, at this Office daily, Sundays excepted.
G. NORMAN,
Superintendent of Stationery.
Bombay, 28th February 1866.

THE MAHIM OIL, PAPER, AND FLOUR MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
*Capital five Lacs of Rs. in 1,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each,*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the Government of Bombay for the purpose of reclaiming a portion of the Foreshore closely abutting on the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway, and situate about midway between the Police Station at Bandora and the Mahim Railway Station of the G. I. P. Railway.
The advantages which call this project into existence are as follows :—
1st. There is a Tidal Power existing, which can be made subservient to all manufacturing purposes, and varies from ten to one hundred and fifty horse-power as may be required.
2nd. The Land proposed to be reclaimed is within immediate access to the B. B. and C. I. Railway and within half a mile of the G. I. P. Railway. This site will form as it were a terminus for the reception of Central Indian Imports and command an open sea-board, which may be made eminently useful for the reception of Coast Craft Cargoes.
3rd. Road Communication already exists between the Causeway and Bombay.
*Originator.*—J. GASFORD BRIGGS.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
*Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock*

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES :—
The Duty of the Church in the Dependencies of the Empire.
Goldwin Smith on his Travels.
A Wicked Article.
The Elphinstone College.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS :—
The Resuscitation of the *Bombay Guardian*.
Progress of the works at the Cathedral.
Bheel Outrages.
More about Bhootan.
The Legislative Council.
Captain Osborn on Cotton Pressing.
The Telegraph beaten by the Post ; &c. &c.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
*The fourth annual meeting of the Rifle Association of Western India.*

COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 15th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Martaban*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

## CALENDAR——MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday ..17th 2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday ..23rd 5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday ..31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

| Days | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Gun. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Sat. | 10 | Saturn on the Meridian at 3-32 A.M. | 6 14 | 6 7 | 4 30 | 5 2 | 8th March 1866. Time 8h. 58m. 21s. O. |
| Sun. | 11 | 4th Sunday in Lent | 6 13 | 6 7 | 5 41 | 6 19 | |
| Mon. | 12 | Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Jup. at 8-26 P. M. | 6 12 | 6 8 | 6 57 | 7 34 | |
| Tues. | 13 | Jupiter rises at 2-0 A.M. | 6 11 | 6 8 | 8 9 | 8 37 | |
| Wed. | 14 | Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Mars at 6-38 P M. | 6 11 | 6 8 | 9 6 | 9 32 | |
| Thurs. | 15 | Length of day 11-58. | 6 10 | 6 8 | 9 56 | 10 19 | |
| Fri. | 16 | Sun Eclipsed invisible at Bombay. | 6 9 | 6 9 | 10 40 | 11 1 | |

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.
CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.
HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil : or, Who Gains by it?
QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.
HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV. : or, the Doctor and the Orderly.
INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN.
SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.
All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—The Assembly on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, will be held at Mr. Coke's house on Malabar Hill.
JOHN G. WATTS, Captain,
Secretary.
10th March 1866.

LADY FRERE will receive the CHILDREN of the GIRLS' SCHOOLS of the STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY at Parell, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock, and will be happy to receive at that hour any visitors who may take an interest in the Schools, and who may wish to see them.
W. LEACH, Captain,
A. D. C.
Parell, 9th March 1866.

## LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ADEN | Feb. 20 | KURRACHEE | Mar. 3 |
| AGRA | Mar. 3 | LAHORE | Feb. 28 |
| ALLAHABAD | Mar. 2 | LONDON | Feb. 3 |
| AUSTRALIA | Dec. 26 | MAURITIUS | Feb. 7 |
| ALEXANDRIA | Feb. 11 | MADRAS | Mar. 3 |
| BANGALORE | Mar. 3 | MALTA | Feb. 8 |
| CALCUTTA | Mar. 3 | MEERUT | Mar. 2 |
| CAPE | Jan 18 | OOTACAMUND | Mar. 1 |
| CEYLON | Mar. 2 | OUDH | Mar. 3 |
| COCHIN | Feb 24 | PENANG | Feb. 25 |
| DELHI | Mar. 3 | PUNJAUB | Feb. 28 |
| FRANCE | Feb. 4 | SUEZ | Feb. 13 |
| HONGKONG | Feb. 15 | SINGAPORE | Feb. 23 |

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1866.

IT was mentioned in a local paragraph yesterday that Mr. G. P. Robinson has been appointed Manager to the Central Bank of India. The appointment of Mr. Robinson, who was previously Manager of the Guzerat Bank, suggests the query, what has become of the latter institution? It seems to have undergone a process of arrested development, for nobody hears anything definite about it, or knows anything about it. The Bank was originally a scheme of Mr. Premchund Roychund's, and Mr. Robinson left the management of the Mercantile Bank and entered upon that of the Guzerat Bank. We do not imagine that his duties were very arduous, as nothing was done excepting that the promoters made a call which was paid into the Central Bank. Is the money still there ? If not, what has become of it ? No Directors were ever appointed, and to all intents and purposes the Bank is a myth. Rumour states that it is about to be amalgamated with the Asiatic Bank, but whether such is the fact or not, the promoters are bound to satisfy the shareholders as to the destination of their money, and the intentions of the promoters with regard to the unfledged institution. As Mr. Robinson was the only constituted Manager of the Bank, the shareholders will probably look to him as responsible for the safety of their capital.

* * *

THE death of Mr. Stewart St. John Gordon, announced in another part of our paper, demands more notice than is furnished by the official record. Mr. Gordon, though at the time of his death he had been little more than 16 years in the service, and had resided only 13 years in India, had attained to some distinction, and it is truly stated that in his death the loss of an able and promising public servant has to be deplored. The earlier years of his service were passed in the Southern Mahratta Country ; he was thence transferred to Tannah as Collector and Magistrate, and was shortly afterwards deputed as a Commissioner to carry out a new settlement of the emoluments of hereditary district officers. This duty he performed with ability and success, and he was again selected for special duty, and appointed to report on the Revision of Civil Establishments in this Presidency. While engaged on this work he was (in October last) nominated to represent Bombay in the Legislative Council of the Governor General. He went to Calcutta and was residing there in the discharge of his duties as a member of Council when he was cut off by cholera, as recorded in the Official Gazette. Though young in the service he had won a high place by his merits as a public officer, and his appointment to the Legislative Council of India was generally recognized as one that would justify the nomination. The result did not belie this expectation. Mr. Gordon's career in Council was unfortunately too short for him to carry to a successful issue even one measure of importance, but it was not too short to show him to be worthy of his colleagues, and we believe we are correct in stating that the Hon'ble Mr. Maine has acknowledged the very great assistance received from him on more than one occasion. We have to regret that a career which promised much usefulness should thus have been brought to an untimely end. But we would not have it supposed that is only on account of this unfulfilled promised that we regret the loss. Mr. Gordon lived long enough to do much good in the Provinces in which he served and to stamp himself as a worthy representative of the Indian Revenue officer. An excellent linguist and well acquainted with the Canarese and Maratta languages, he was accesible to all, and his genial spirit and love of humour endeared him to the humblest of those with whom he came in contact. He will long be remembered in the Southern Maratta Country, where his energy and influence with the people effected many works of public utility, and where, as more recently in Tannah, his patient hearing of complaints, his ready redress of wrongs, his strict impartiality and liberality of feeling, combined with a thorough knowledge of the details of his work, great zeal and most active habits, rendered his administration advantageous alike to the people and to Government. We do not disparage the service in stating our conviction that few officers can be found who so well unite the qualities required for an efficient Collector and Magistrate, and we feel assured that we express the general feeling in deploring the loss of one who had done so much to establish a claim to public esteem as an able, conscientious, and upright officer.

* * *

IF the shareholders desire to get a lucid explanation of the salient points suggested by the balance sheet of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, they will search the Directors' report and peruse the proceedings of the meeting in vain. The report as regards its length may be compared to that famous Wimpole Street which so puzzled the will of Sydney Smith, and which the illustrious wit defined as the nearest approach to a thing without end, but amid the multitude of words and the long drawn linked sweetness of the report, we find no clear exposition of the actual working position of the Bank, and no satisfactory data from which to deduce the conclusion which the majority of the shareholders evidently arrived at that the Bank should go on, in other words, should experiment for at least another half year, before it resolves finally to gasp and give up the ghost. We regret the resolution, on grounds of public policy, rather than from any sympathy with the shareholders, for it is needless to sympathise with men who obstinately insist on being made martyrs to their own sanguine temperament ; and we confess also to some difficulty in understanding the medium through which the shareholders contemplated the balance sheet. In our innocent simplicity, we naturally thought that the Indian Peninsula Bank was in the predicament of Mrs. Gamp's husband when the poor man was summoned to his long home, and when his sorrowing widow (who in this case means the shareholders) found him lying in Guy's Hospital, with a penny piece carefully deposited on each eye, and his wooden leg mysteriously under his left arm. Possibly it was "horribly profane" to harbour any such thought against a Bank, at the head of which stood the names of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee, but we must plead guilty to the profanity of believing that the Bank was utterly beyond any amount of medical skill. The shareholders will not, however, admit that the respected partner in whom they had invested their affections and their capital, is in the position of Mrs. Gamp's husband. With that faith which exceedeth a grain of mustard seed, they aver that it is only in a state of suspended vitality, and that it may yet not only remove the pressure from its eyelids, but restore its limb to its proper function, and actually take up its bed and walk forth again, a flourishing and active member of the Bombay community. Our criticism of its balance sheet is attributed to an "animus against this particular institution quite unaccountable." The Directors will not do us the justice to believe that our hostility arises from a sincere conviction that Bombay is overstocked with Banks, and that those in the position of the Indian Peninsula Bank has but one duty—to wind up. We wrote in the interest of the shareholders, but, as the meeting demonstrated, we were labouring on belief of a perverse and froward generation, who, we hope, will bye and bye appreciate our efforts. We may assure the Directors that we are free of any animus against their cherished institution, and if we do not join them in the hope that it will succeed during the new lease of life that is granted to it, is because we do not believe that the public requires it, or the Bank's own balance sheet warrants it.

But, then, in the estimation of Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Cursetjee Furdonjee, or of the gentleman who framed their report, we do not understand a balance sheet, and have "displayed great ignorance in dissecting" theirs. We should be disposed to accept the enlightened criticism of those gentlemen with all humility if they had pointed out in what single particular our analysis of the balance sheet was wrong. Not one of the points raised by us upon their own published figures has been so much as explained or refuted in the Directors' report ; and some of the facts most essential to be known by the shareholders were not obtained until Mr. Iggulden was subjected to a process of interrogation by Dr. Collum. We pointed out that the balance sheet was deceptive, inasmuch as the profits of the Bank for the year were entered at nearly three lacs of rupees while the real *bona fide* profits for the year were only Rs. 77,308. We stated also that the whole of the Bank's capital, with the exception of 9½ lacs of rupees, was locked up and lying unavailable in Bills which were not only "overdue" but only "partly secured." We showed also that if the Bank had Bills of Exchange on the credit side to the amount of 14 lacs, it had also Bills on the debit side to a similar amount. It was left for Dr. Collum to elicit the fact that not much short of one-half of the Bills of Exchange on the credit side were also five or six months "overdue." We also complained that no indication was given of how the reserve fund was applied, and stated that if it formed part of the general balance of cash on hand, the Bank could not pay its deposits if it was called on, without making use of its reserve fund. The amount of the Bank's deposits is stated at Rs. 9,09,758, and as no intimation is given of the amount that is "fixed" we cannot say to what extent it may safely trade on its deposits. If the Chairman who has a faith commensurate with his stake in the Bank, is along with his co-Directors, a large depositor, we presume the Bank may trade freely with the balance, and ultimately distribute a driblet of dividend. If he is not, and if the "fixed" deposits are small, the Bank is liable any day to find its balance on the wrong side of the account. The Chairman in saying that the Indian Peninsula Bank enjoys a first-rate credit, simply talks nonsense. Nobody will believe that a Bank which, during the last twelve months, realised 1½ per cent. profit on its business, enjoys anything but a very minimum degree of public confidence. Since the shareholders are determined to make another attempt, we leave the Bank to work its own destiny, but we cannot refrain from believing that the new experiment will resolve itself into a simple process of the liquidation of its debts.

* * *

IT has been stated, upon the authority of a Calcutta journal, that sixteen lakhs are annually expended in the Bengal Presidency upon officers whose services are absolutely valueless to the Government, and aware as we are, of the similar extravagant expenditure in the sister Presidencies, we see no cause to doubt the correctness of the statement.

But it is our opinion, that the country should protest, and that vigorously, against such a shameless waste of public money—an extravagance, which has not even the questionable recommendation of gratifying the officers concerned, but, on the contrary, is only calculated to increase their dissatisfaction. The officers, upon whom this large sum is annually wasted, are of all ranks and service, but generally speaking, men who desire nothing better than to leave the country. They have become soured by unjust treatment, and the protracted sufferings of suspense in which it has pleased their Government to place them, and they have long given up also all ambition to obtain that greatest sham at present extant—an Indian career. To such men an enforced residence in the country is positively hateful, and, we believe, that upon the offer being made, they would eagerly embrace a proposal which would actually save the Government much money while enabling it to perform an act of common justice to its officers.

What is called the "Local" service is, and has always been, the great rock upon which the amalgamation bark bumps furiously; indeed, so obstinate is its opposition to any course the Government desires to steer, that if we take loss of credit, as well as money into the question, we might almost be justified in saying that at the very beginning of the new regime Government would have acted economically in buying out each "Local" officer at his weight in gold. The "Local" has rights and privileges guaranteed to him, which even the present Government dare not infringe; but these rights and privileges unfortunately run counter to all the schemes of the authorities upon army organization, and the consequence naturally is, that confusion becomes worse confounded. We are all well aware how desirous the Horse Guards is to get rid of the old Indian Local Artillery, and to what stratagems it has been reduced in order to effect its purpose, and yet the "Local" Artillery is a mere pebble in the path of Government in comparison to the great stumbling-block of the "Local" Infantry and Cavalry, who may be said, rather than the Staff Corps, to have rendered every effort upon the part of Government to create something from chaos nugatory and imbecile in the extreme.

Under these circumstances it is naturally surprising that Government makes no effort to remove these officers from its path, in a manner satisfactory and economical to all concerned, but rather with an infatuation, for which we cannot account, is at pains and expense to nourish these officers in idleness, and only to remain, for many years to come, obstructives of the first quality, as well as monuments of the great amalgamation folly. £100 for each year's service, with the pension of their ranks, would remove vast numbers of, if not *all*, the Local officers from the country, and leave the Government comparatively free, either to introduce a new army organization, or to improve upon that already in force. The plan which would remove the vexed question of a "bonus," would also be a saving to Government, since it is patent that it is more economical to pay, say a Captain £200 a year at home, than between £500 and £600 out here in India.

To be of any real service, however, such a measure should embrace local officers of every grade and every age, and although at first sight it may appear unnecessary and even extravagant to give an officer of six or seven years' service a pension of £200 per annum, it must be remembered, that by doing so the country saves at least £150 a year for the present, supposing the officer to be a Subaltern, and considerably larger sums for the future when the officer obtains his promotion to higher grades of uselessness. If the Local service, indeed, is to be got rid of, it must be *bought* out, and at a certain present expense amounting to about one half the cost of permitting it to remain on in the country in the form of a useless and undisciplined reserve. The actual presence of a large number of unemployed, as well as more or less discontented, officers with an army, cannot fail to be pernicious to good discipline, and if for this reason alone and no other, we are surprised the Government does not offer inducements for retirement from the service.

We are of those who believe in the impossibility of restoring *esprit de corps* to the old Indian Service, and we have heard Indian officers themselves so frequently express the same opinion, that we should be glad to see a new service formed upon some definite and satisfactory basis. At present we have no hesitation in declaring the Native Army to be the most disorganized and expensive institution of its kind which ever burdened a revenue or taxpayers, and one at the same time so crowded and overgrown with abuses, that perhaps nothing less than a Royal Commission to report upon its state, will ever give satisfaction to the country or check such purposeless extravagance as that of which we have now to complain. The utmost confusion and uncertainty has long prevailed throughout the Native Army, and although due allowances are to be made for the changes consequent upon the great mutiny, we have a right to complain when we see every symptom of such confusion proving chronic. In bodily ailments, a disease extending over a period of six years may be fairly called so, and as the Indian Army has for a similar period progressed only from bad to worse, we consider we are justified in stating it to be in a chronic state of disorganization. A mild course of treatment has been tried upon its constitution, and found grievously wanting, and, therefore, the sooner remedies, short, sharp, and decisive are employed, the better it will be for the Empire and the army itself. We should be glad to see a subject so important withdrawn from the double Government, the Horse Guards, and the various officials who are supposed to have a finger in every Indian pie, and placed fairly under the consideration of a Royal Commission capable of restoring order and method to its disorganized ranks, and as we feel certain, that sooner or later some such course must be adopted, in order to save the country from a wasteful expenditure and an inefficient army, it is to be hoped what *is* to be done will be done quickly.

The public, we think, will generally admit that the unseemly dispute between Sir C. Wood and the Indian officers has been sufficiently protracted to do much mischief to the country and discredit to the Government, and the public is also aware from the extraordinary tenacity of purpose displayed by Sir C. Wood in his struggle against the officers, that there is little or no probability of the Indian Army, as a whole, to any degree being improved by such sluggish concessions as may be wrung from the Secretary at the next meeting of Parliament. Sir C. Wood may possibly remove Staff Corps officers from the cadres of their regiments and so improve the prospects of local officers, but the country requires something more from him and his government than this, however advantageous it may be to the officers concerned. The country in fact requires that a needless expenditure may be at once checked, and that many lakhs of rupees required for other purposes shall not be frittered away any longer upon officers without employment, and whose residence in the country is neither of advantage to themselves nor the Government. It is the first step towards a better Native Army organization, and we repeat, if the Government is unable nor unwilling to attempt it, a Royal Commission should at once be called into existence.

## LOCAL SKETCHES—No. IV.

### THE BOMBAY MARKETS.

IT has long been a standing complaint, that the market accommodation in Bombay is deficient for the large requirements of the vast and increasing population of this great city. It may not, however, be generally known that there are already in existence no less than twenty-two markets, of which nine are public, and are therefore in every way under the immediate supervision of the Health Department of the Municipality. The other thirteen are private, and consequently only subject to the above department in respect to their sanitary arrangements. Of the former, four are used exclusively for the sale of meat, viz., the beef market situated in Butcher Street, Chuckla, the mutton market at the end of Dongree Coolie Street, near the railway, the pork market at Sonapoor, and one at Mahim. Slaughter-houses are attached to each of these markets. At the other public markets all kinds of provisions are sold, they are situated respectively at Mody Bay, (both beef and mutton are likewise sold at this place) in Bazaar Gate Street, in Erskine Road and Khoja Street. The thirteen private markets are situated at Syed Abdool Rahman Street Dhobie Talao, Girgaum Road, Dongaree Joao Souza Street, Bhooleshwur Road, Oomercarry, Byculla Road, Mazagon, Parell Road, Parell village, Upper Mahim, Lower Mahim, and Falkland Road. Some of these places are anything but commodious or adapted to the purpose for which they are used.

The new Municipal Act, clauses CLXXXVI. to CXCI., gives the Commissioner power to construct, maintain, and regulate public markets. All such markets are vested in the Justices of the Peace, and all markets which were, when the Act came into operation, repaired and maintained out of the Municipal Fund, are to be deemed to be public markets. The Commissioner is also empowered, with the sanction of the Bench of Justices, to purchase land or premises for the construction of new markets or for enlarging or otherwise improving old ones. He has likewise power to close any public market. Provision is made for the payment of stallage rents to the Commissioner, in respect of the use of portions of the same by any person so occupying them. The Commissioner can at his option either take such rents or sell by public auction or otherwise the privilege of occupying any such stalls or space for such terms and periods as he may fix ; provision is made for the punishment of any person making use of such markets, for the sale of their wares, without the permission of the Commissioner, by the infliction of a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each offence.

The private markets, as their designation indicates, belong to private individuals, who in some instances allow the market people to have the free use of the stalls or standings for the sale of their goods, but generally speaking they are let out at a tolerably high rent, and in many instances farmed out to middlemen. The Health Officer's department has the power to enter any of these markets for the purpose of enforcing regulations for sanitary purposes, but has no power to interfere with the rates charged for the use or occupation of the same.

Notwithstanding that very considerable improvements have been made in the public markets since the new Municipal Act came into operation, they are yet in many respects far from meeting the public requirements ; they all need to be enlarged and additional ones are much wanted. It is satisfactory to find that both the Commissioner and the Health Officer are fully alive to the necessities of the case, and are doing their best to provide extra accommodation of this description, and already the ground is being prepared for the erection of a new market on the Esplanade, in the angle of the roads near the native infantry lines now in the occupation of H. M.'s 4th Rifles, and close by the railway cotton depôt. It is fully expected that this place will be completed and ready for use in about ten weeks time. Another market will in all probability be constructed at Upper Colaba on the site of the large tank near the Pilot Bunder, which has too long been an offensive nuisance to the inhabitants around it, which is to be filled in forthwith. No better spot than this certainly could be selected for a market. There should also be another one constructed at Small Colaba, where there is now a very large population.

There are a number of large tanks in different parts of the city which are more or less a source of nuisance in their existing state ; in our opinion they should be filled in wherever practicable and their sites utilized by the erection of good markets on an improved principle.

It will be within the recollection of most of our readers, that a few years back there was considerable opposition to the custom of charging rents for the use of stalls in some parts of the public markets, there can now be no doubt that this was mistaken sympathy, as these people generally make very large, and in some instances exhorbitant, profits out of their wares ; there was in reality no good reason why they should not be called upon to pay a fair equivalent in the way of rent for the accommodation afforded to them and for the expense incurred by the Municipality in keeping the markets in repair. The new Act decided this point, and clause CXC. empowered the Commissioner to take stallage rents or to sell by public auction the privilege of occupying such places as he may think advisable, with the sanction of the Bench, from time to time. The Commissioner acted upon this authority some two or three months since, and the right of occupying the stalls were put up to public auction, when they fetched generally a high figure, a deposit being paid at the time by the purchasers. Some reluctance, however, was shown on the part of the purchasers to complete their bargains, and with a view of intimidating the authorities, they threatened to keep their produce from the markets. The Commissioner stood firm, and the dealers, after standing out for a short time, gave in and paid the remainder of the purchase money and everything in connection with the affair has since gone on satisfactorily. The energetic supervision of the markets, particularly the meat markets, by the Health Officer and his able subordinates, have had the best possible results. A short time since a wholesome example was made of one of the largest butchers, in connection with the trade, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, which has had the effect, to a great extent, of preventing the exposure and sale of decidedly bad meat in the markets. The case referred to occurred in September last, when Hoosein Shaboodeen was charged with having in his possession a diseased bullock, which he intended to slaughter and sell the carcase for human food. The worthy magistrate very properly committed the offender to the common jail for a month with hard labour, refusing to commute the sentence by the infliction of a fine, though every means were resorted to for that purpose, the friends of Hoosein offering to pay any amount in the way of a pecuniary penalty, rather than to allow their caste-fellow to undergo the indignity of suffering imprisonment. The firmness displayed by the magistrate on this occasion had a good moral effect, and it was not until the beginning of last month, that any very bad case of the kind came before him again. On the last occasion two butchers were charged, at the instance of the Health Officer's department, with having several sheep in their possession intended to be slaughtered and sold for human food. It was proved that the animals were suffering from an affection of small-pox, and the magistrate sentenced both the delinquents to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and in addition fined them Rs. 200 each. Since these salutary examples have been made of such offenders, no diseased meat finds its way into the markets, and the dealers in such are now obliged to hawk it about for sale, where it may occasionally be seen in such localities as Colaba, the purchasers of which are much to blame for encouraging the traffic in the same. All cattle intended to be slaughtered have to be examined by the Inspector of Markets before being killed, and they are again inspected by that officer in carcase before they are allowed to be exposed for sale.

We are of opinion that it would be very advisable for the Health Department to publish monthly the average prices of provisions sold in the markets during the previous month, when it would be found that the rates charged by the generality of butlers to their employers, is somewhat astounding when compared with the prices actually charged in the markets by the vendors.

It is satisfactory to find that the existing slaughter-houses are to be removed outside the town, either to Mahim or Bandora, so soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected. No place can be used as a slaughter-house within the city, unless a license for the same is first obtained from the Commissioner. At the present time there are no private slaughter-houses in existence, and as the authorities have full power in this respect, we may rest assured that they will be very chary in granting such permission. Considering the faulty construction of the existing slaughter-houses, and the localities in which they are situated, everything that is possible is being done to keep them clean. When the new ones are constructed, they will doubtless be built on the most approved plans. It might, however, be permitted on our part, to suggest to the Health Officer, the desirability of his taking into consideration the way things of this description are managed in the Paris Abbatoirs and other places of a similar kind, within the territories of our French allies. It has long been admitted, even in England, that our Gallic friends "manage such things better than we do." It could hardly, therefore, be considered *infra dig* for the Municipality of Bombay to look up to so good a model, as here presented to their view. They might, at the same time, advantageously learn other matters highly useful, in things both sanitary and municipal from the same source, if they are not already too far committed to the principles of free-trade, towards a people who are not likely to comprehend such things for a century or two to come at least.

* * *

THE following notification was published yesterday afternoon in an Extraordinary to the *Government Gazette* :—

"In publishing the following copy of a Telegram dated the 8th instant, from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council has to express the deep and sincere regret with which he has received the intelligence of the death of one of the most able and promising officers of the Bombay Service :

"'With sincere pain the Governer General announces to Sir Bartle Frere the death, this morning, of the Honourable Stewart St. John Gordon, from the effects of cholera, with which he was seized on Sunday morning last.'"

* * *

THE *Englishman* :—We understand that the Bhootan treaty, duly ratified by the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, has reached Government House, together with the compulsory treaty signed by Mr. Eden, which the Deb Rajah returned by the Bhootanese Envoys ; and that the Assamese, Bengalees, and others that were detained as captives in Bhootan, have been released.

## MILITARY GOSSIP.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

To have a legacy left one under a disputed will is one of the plagues of life, but it is a much greater plague to be entitled to a share in army prize-money. It gives a man expectations which in all human probability he will never realize. Lately we have seen in the home papers the reports of the trial on the Banda and Kirwee prize money, and how parties complain of having to go seven miles on eight different occasions to get eight pounds ten shillings, a portion of his dead son's share of the Delhi prize-money. Nine years have passed since the city was taken, and not a few who survived the day have died within that time. The Government always takes a long settling day. The soldier is declared to be entitled to a certain sum, and after the manner of poor people, he probably spends it before receiving it, not knowing that for years it will be locked up in the coffers of the State. The excuse of the Government is that there is a great difficulty in realizing the value of booty. Can nothing be done to obviate this? Parliament was at any rate determined to try, and it appointed a committee to enquire into the whole subject. The substance of the report was this : In the first place they are obliged to own that the average delay in distributing prize-money is five years and a half. This is a long time to wait for one's own, but the men who were entitled to the Burmah money had to wait much longer : the distribution did not take place till *eleven* years after the capture which entitled them to it : the Pegu prize-money was not given away until an interval of ten years had elapsed ; the Deccan and Ghuznee money was kept back for nine years. "In two instances only, in that of the Peninsula and in that of Coorg, the proceeds of prizes have been distributed within three years of the prize being made." To the unofficial mind it is hard to understand why such intolerable dilatoriness should be displayed, except upon the principle that it is very undesirable to pay this year what you can put off till next. One effect of the plan is to do a great injustice to the actual owners of the money thus retained by the Government. It is, moreover, simply holding out every inducement to men to break loose from discipline and commit plunder when the opportunity offers, as indeed the 43rd Light Infantry did last year in New Zealand, when they suffered so much. Between 1809 and 1863 nearly a million and a half of prize-money was realized by the Government. Only about one-half of this sum has been paid to the persons who have a right to it. Thus this report informs us that about £140,000 was devoted in a single year to objects which do not at all advantage the private soldier. Who is to blame for all this ? The committee attach part of the blame to the prize agents, who, knowing that the authorities will not hurry them, take their own time about the work. Then the preparations of making out the prize rolls is often omitted at the time of the capture, and there is great delay afterwards in furnishing them. For this the commanding officers of regiments engaged are to blame. There is no reason why the rolls should not be prepared immediately, and everything put in readiness for the distribution of the money. The men gain nothing by having the exact amount of their shares announced seven before they stand any chance of receiving it. The committee intimate that the delay is never owing to the corruption of parties concerned : may be not ; but the effect of the delay is precisely the same upon the lawful owners of the money. When a man is defrauded of his rights, it is no comfort to him to be assured that the defrauder goes twice to church regularly every Sunday. The course which the committee think would obviate these evils for the future they embodied in ten rather lengthy recommendations, which I may put thus for brevity :—1. Issue a Royal Warrant. 2. Let it order prize rolls to be prepared directly after capture. 3. Don't appoint muddle-headed officers to act as prize agents. 4. Give the soldier some money on account before the estimates are made out. 5. If the prize is in India, let the Governor General award the money without reference to the Home Government. 6. Adhere to the principal of actual capture. 7, 8, 9, and 10 are purely formal in their character. These, perhaps, were the wisest conclusions that could be arrived at under the circumstances. But still the question remains, when does the Government intend to "disgorge" the Delhi prize-money ?

The following statement of the establishment of the army for 1864-65 may not be uninteresting to your readers at the present time :—Royal Horse Artillery 2,224 ; three regiments of Household Cavalry 1,029 ; Cavalry of the line 15,195 ; Royal Artillery 20,630 ; Coast Brigade 965 ; Royal Engineers 3,597 ; Military Train 1,666 ; Foot Guards (7 battalions of 800 each) 5,600 ; Infantry of the line 74,600 ; Army Hospital Corps 661 ; Commissariat Staff Corps 284 ; West India Regiments 3,000 ; Colonial Corps 4,728 ; total 2,01,132. Of the above there are in India and China :—Horse Artillery 561 ; Cavalry 6,660 ; Royal Artillery 4,378 ; Infantry 74,600, Army Hospital Corps 57 ; total 86,256. There are four regiments of negroes in the West Indies each 1,000 strong. The Ceylon Regiment is formed of Malays. The force at Home consists of :—Cavalry Household Brigade 3 regiments ; Cavalry 16 regiments 10,133, Military Train 1,666 ; in all 11,799 Infantry ; Guards 7 battalions of 800 each 5,600 ; 34 line regiments of 950 men each, 23,200 ; Coast Brigade 965 ; add to these Artillery and Engineers (say half of the strength of the Home and Colonial force) 10,000, and we have a total at Home of 51,564 irrespective of depôts. It must be borne in mind, however, that this force is scattered over a vast space, Ireland, Scotland, Alderney, Jersey, Guernsey, and Wales absorbing a large proportion. Two more old Peninsula warriors have passed away since my last gossip, Generals P. Lautour and Jackson. The former belonged to the Cavalry, and was Colonel of the 3rd Hussars. In the Peninsula he served with the 11th Hussars, and is mentioned by Napier for his gallantry in having on the 7th September 1812 with a squadron of his corps taken prisoners a company of French Artillery near Valladolid, while our army was crossing the Douro. At Waterloo he commanded the 23rd Light Dragoons. General Bankey, formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 3rd. Major General Jackson, Colonel of the 99th, which corps he last commanded, having sold out when the 99th left Calcutta for China, served through the Peninsula, for which he had the war medal with 13 clasps, but no other honours. Major Donald Macqueen, late of the 74th Highlanders, and a Military Knight of Windsor, is also dead. He was an old veteran. As very little is known of the institution of the Knights of Windsor, the following extract from the "History of the Order of the Garter," may not be uninteresting to your readers. It not only shows the contiguity of the institution being prior to that of the Order of the Garter, but also its honourable estimation : "King Edward the Third, out of the great regard he had to military honour, and those who had bravely behaved themselves in the wars, yet after chanced to fall to decay, made a provision for their relief and comfortable subsistence. The stated number at first was 24 ; but shortly after, upon his instituting the Order of the Garter, two more were added. The intention of the founder was, as he describes them, poor knights, infirm in body and decayed ; or as the statute of the garter qualifies them, such as through adverse turns of fortune were reduced to that extremity, that they had not wherewithal to sustain themselves to live so genteelly as was suitable for a military condition ; which, for greater caution, was reiterated in the statutes of King Henry V. and afterwards of King Henry VIII. who by his will settled lands and manors upon them for their support. Edward VI. also, in the first year of his reign, bestowed several lands on the institution ; and in the reign of Philip and Mary, buildings for their residence within the Castle was commenced ; and on Elizabeth's coming to the Crown, she completed the buildings, and confirmed her sister's grants ; and August 30th, in the first year of her reign, minding the continuance of King Henry the Eighth's will, ordained statutes and ordinances for them, under which they still remain, and by which the number was to be thirteen, to be called *Knights of Windsor* ; and for the future, none to be admitted unless a gentleman born." Such were the bounties and considerations of former monarchs towards this most ancient order. The present establishment consists of eighteen Knights, including a Governor, to each of whom a salary is allotted, and a convenient residence within the Castle. No doubt many of your readers have seen the old officers walking about on the terrace at the Castle when the band is playing there on a Sunday afternoon. The nomination of the knights rests with the Secretary of State for War, the income is under £50 a year with their half pay, and they pay no taxes. The only duty required of them is attendance in St. George's Chapel at divine service, once every day for four months in the year, or to pay a fine of one shilling and eight pence, unless prevented by health. There are seven Naval poor Knights, all of whom are lieutenants in the Royal Navy, first approved and recommended by the Admiralty.

In those days when every man has his club, whether he be rich or poor, when every station in this country, and every town in our colonies, can boast of what Dr. Johnson called "an assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions," the publication of Mr. Timbs's two volumes of "Club Life in London" will be sure to be largely read. I quote the following amusing extract concerning the Oriental Club, which Mr. Timbs discovered in the pages of the "New Monthly Magazine" some 30 years since. The Oriental was established in 1824 by Sir John Malcolm, for noblemen and gentlemen associated with the administration of our Indian possessions, or for those who had travelled or resided in Asia, at St. Helena, in Egypt, at the Cape, Mauritius or at Constantinople. Thus runs the paragraph :—"The Oriental, or, as the hackney coachman call it, the horizontal club in Hanover Square, outdoes even Arthur's for quietude. Placed at the corner of a *cul de sac*, at least as far as carriages are concerned, and one of four particular houses which nobody ever thinks of going to, its little windows looking upon nothing, give the idea of mingled dulness and inconvenience. From the outside it looks like an hospital, in which a smell of curry powder prevails, the wards filled with venerable patients, dressed in Nankeen shirts, yellow stockings and garters, and fans to match. *There* may still be seen pigtails in all their pristine perfection. It is the region of calico shirts, returned writers, and guinea-pigs grown into boars. Such is the nabobery into which Harley Street, Wimpole Street, and Gloucester-place daily empty their precious store of bilious humanity."

The last mail in its obituary has the name of Lord Miltown. No doubt many of your readers will remember him at Epsom, Ascot, or at Newmarket, where he was generally to be seen seated in an old shabby black and yellow shandry, as he could not walk. His Lordship from the waist upwards was a very handsome man ; but below, he fell off sadly from his fair proportions, being misformed about the legs and thighs, and quite unable to move without assistance. His servants, two brawny Irishmen, usually carried him out of his shandry to the club, to a dinner, or to the opera, as if they were carrying a sick baby ; and a nice baby he was ! I have seen him break the bank at a hell, and "bonnet" a four legged Patlander into a favourite in no time. Lord Miltown was a very staunch patron of the turf, especially of the Curragh, and at different times was the possessor of several first-rate horses, though I believe he seldom if ever owned anything really "first-rate." For a short time he managed to get into Scott's stable, no doubt for the advantages accruing from a peep behind the scenes ; he was as quickly *out* again ! from having reported—*rather* unparliamentarily—that the favourite of the stable "coughed," he being, as a matter of course, dead against him. A scene ensued on this unstable-like episode, transpiring between the Milesian peer and the late General Anson, then Colonel, the latter being the very last person safe or pleasant to trifle with and a

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man far too resolute and *au fait* at the game in which he was a partner, to suffer the noble tout to train in his company for the future. General Anson, at that time a very *distingué* gentleman-like looking man, had long enjoyed an uninterrupted run of good luck on the turf, having possessed the winners of most of our great races, training on Laughton Wold, with old John Scott, and being deficient to none in acuteness and stable accomplishments.

# LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 8th March.

The Rev. Ruthven Macfarlane, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, died at Bangalore on Wednesday.

It is rumoured that a bonus of one hundred pounds for each year of service will be offered to the local officers in addition to the pension of their rank.

CALCUTTA, 8th March.

The Honourable Stewart St. John Gordon, of the Bombay Civil Service, died this morning, and will be buried at 6 A. M. to-morrow.

## LATEST FROM CHINA.

(Through Mud Point.)

HONGKONG, 19th Feb.

Per steamer *Lightning*:—

Opium—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | dlrs. | 870 | per chest. |
| Patna, old | ,, | 657 | ,, |
| ,, new | ,, | 705 | ,, |
| Benares, old | ,, | 643 | ,, |
| ,, new | ,, | 650 | ,, |

Remaining quotations and advances from Shanghai are unaltered since telegram of 15th instant *via* Galle.

CALCUTTA, 9th March.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 11¼ to 11½ dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 2½ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 8¼ to Rs. 8½ pm.

Exchange, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights: Dead Weight, 7s. 6d. to 15s.
Jute, £2 3s. 9d.
Seeds, £2 20s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 8-1 to Rs. 8-3.
Madapollams, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 6 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, steady demand.
Market for Twist, quiet.

COCONADA, 8th March.

Steamer *Asia* sailed for Madras.

PONDICHERRY, 8th March.

French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Suezi.

PONDICHERRY, 9th March.

French Mail Steamer *Meinam* sailed for Galle.

# BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

His Excellency the Governor and family are at present staying at Malabar Point.

The second number of the new series of the *Bombay Guardian* will be published to-day.

We understand that the presiding Judge at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions will be Mr. Justice Westropp.

Bombay University.—A meeting of the Faculty of Arts will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day at half-past 4 P. M.

Government yesterday received a telegram from Galle containing the principal items of news from the *Home News* of the 10th ult.; the whole of which has been anticipated by telegrams received via the Indo-European line.

By an error it was stated in our impression of yesterday that Mr. Reginald Branson was sworn at the High Court on the previous day as an attorney: it ought to have been as a barrister.

We learn that Mr. Marriott, Clerk of the Crown, has obtained six months' leave of absence on account of ill health, and that he will go to England by the mail leaving on the 29th March or the succeeding one.

Divine service will be held on board the ship *Alfred* to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at half past 4 in the Sailors' Home, by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G.

We regret to announce the death of Francis MacWilliam, Esq., Sub-manager of the Bombay Presidency Bank. His funeral will take place at Colaba Church this evening at five o'clock, and friends are requested to accept this notice.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 8th and 6 P. M. of the 9th March: max. 9 hours 24 minutes; min. 0 hour 10 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 6th and the United Kingdom 6th March.

Programme of music to be played this evening on the Esplanade by the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment N. I., Rifles:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | "Petersdarf" | Faust. |
| Selection | "Il Barbiere" | Rossini. |
| Valses | "Mabel" | Godfrey. |
| Selection | "La Traviata" | Verdi. |
| Quadrilles | "Neue Melodien" | Strauss. |
| Galop | "Forward" | Kuhner. |

A great deal of inconvenience is caused in the Government Dockyard by the delay in the completion of the repairs of one of the docks, which has been closed during the past five months, and will, to all appearance, be many months more before even an attempt is made towards doing the work. Were the dock in working order it would bring in a profit of between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 a month. It is only fair to say that the work is not in the hands of the Dockyard authorities, but of the Military Engineer Department.

Stabbing with a Knife.—About 3 P. M. on Thursday last, two European seamen named John Trotman and Henry Torney, were seen coming out of a liquor shop in the Green Market Road. They were both drunk, and as they went along the road an altercation took place between them, whereupon Trotman struck his companion with his fist. Torney at once drew a knife and stabbed Trotman in the stomach. He bled profusely from the wound and was removed to hospital. Trotman was placed yesterday before the Senior Magistrate of Police on a charge of assaulting Torney with a knife; and was remanded to jail until the 16th inst.

Rifle Association of Western India.—The following prizes will be competed for to-day (10th March 1866), at the Worlee Butts. The firing will commence at 3 P. M. precisely.

*1st Prize*—"The Prizemen's Cup," value £15, given by some of the prizemen of the Association, to be shot for only by members of the Association, who are not winners of prizes. Unless six entrances are registered this cup will be withheld. Any rifle and in any position. Three shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

*2nd Prize.*—Sweepstakes of 3 gold mohurs from the fund and Rs. 10 entrance for all comers. Five shots at 100 yards with any Rifle, standing.

N. B.—The winner will receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances, the second one-third, and the third will save his stakes.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

*Return of Traffic for the Week ending 3rd March* 1866.

| Open 306 Miles. | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 37,852 | 12 | 9 |
| Merchandize | 47,831 | 12 | 0 |
| Total... | 85,684 | 8 | 9 |
| Increase... | 30,302 | 7 | 11 |
| Corresponding Week in March, 1865, open 306 miles. | | | |
| Coaching | 46,037 | 4 | 5 |
| Merchandize | 9,344 | 12 | 5 |
| Total... | 55,382 | 0 | 10 |

## SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT MUSCAT.

The following letter has been placed at the disposal of the press by Government:—

From C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government,
Bombay.
To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.
Political Department.
Dated 9th March 1866.

Sir,—I am directed to state, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that the Resident in the Persian Gulf reports serious disturbances at Muscat, consequent on the death of His Highness Syed Thoweynee, the late Sultan, and that there appears to be at present no security for either life or property on shore.

The Resident has found it necessary to take the British Agent and Christian families on board the steamer *Berenice*, and has warned Indian subjects of the risks they incurred by remaining. He has also addressed the Mail Steam Agent to warn the mail steamer not to enter the harbour of Muscat, as he did not consider an unarmed steamer safe from attack.—I have the honour to be, &c., C. GONNE, Secretary to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1866.

## ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, MATHERAN GHAUT.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay yesterday consecrated this church and the two portions of burial-ground attached thereto. The church which has occasionally been used for public worship since 1864, is a neat gothic building, 82 feet long by 42 feet 6 inches broad, including the outer walls, and capable of seating 112 persons on comfortable teak benches fitted with cushions. The building is well lighted and there is a handsome east window in the chancel in three compartments, which is to be filled in with stained glass. The roof is of open timber covered with corrugated iron; but we think the eaves scarcely extend so far beyond the walls as seem desirable for defence against the sun and rains in such a position—the top of a hill 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The communion table was covered with a handsome scarlet silk velvet cloth bearing the sacred monogram "I. H. S." embroidered in front, the gift of ladies. Over this a pure white linen cloth bearing a similar design was spread for the celebration of Holy Communion. The psalms of the consecration service were read by the Bishop and clergy in procession, and the petition for consecration by the Senior Chaplain followed. The service began shortly after seven o'clock A. M. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Senior Chaplain of the Bombay Military establishment, after which the Bishop delivered an appropriate discourse, at the close of which the Holy Communion was administered. Among those present were the Rev. W. K. Fletcher; Rev. J. Carss, C. M. S.; Rev. C. Gilder, S. P. G.; Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain; Dr. Lumsdaine, J. P. &c. As the expense of the services here will be defrayed by voluntary contribution, it will evidently be the duty of those who resort to this very pleasant and convenient Bombay sanitarium to contribute to their support.

## SHOCKING MURDER IN COOMBARWADDY.

On Thursday afternoon a frightful murder was perpetrated in a house in Trimbuck Purshotum Street. The murdered man's name appears to be Richard Collis, an employé in the Municipal Commissioner's Department. He was a resident in Mrs. Mann's Boarding House, Khetwady, which place Collis left on Tuesday evening last, and repaired to the house in the street mentioned above, tenanted by John Balancore, late in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, where he subsequently met his death by foul means. From the evidence taken before the Coroner, Dr. Hewlett, it appears that Balancore went to Inspector Dadson at ten minutes to 7 o'clock P. M. on Thursday last and informed him that a European had come to his house and asked for a drink of water, and that he appeared to be very sick, telling Mr. Dadson at the same time that he resided in Grant Road a little below the Theatre. On being told by Dadson to apply to the Inspector of that District, he went away, but returned in about ten minutes, saying that a man had been murdered in his house, but that he did not do it. On Inspector Dadson repairing to Ballancore's house he found Collis in a half reclining posture on a chair, with his head resting against the wall. Over the left side of the abdomen there was a gash about an inch and a half long, which was bandaged up and tied in a single knot behind. The chest was partially covered with a torn red flannel shirt, slightly stained with blood. The mat on the floor immediately under the chair appeared to have been recently washed; there were, however, visible spots of coagulated blood in the interstices of the mat, and the seat of the chair itself was daubed with dry blood, evidencing that the man must have been murdered some hours previously.

Mrs. Mary Balancore, the wife of the prisoner Balancore, having been arrested in the meantime, made an admission to Superintendent Tighe of the C Division, that it was her husband who struck Collis with a carving knife for an imaginary insult which he supposed Collis had offered to her, and that Collis fell into the chair dead, that she had washed off the blood on the mat and wiped it with a towel, and that Balancore took off Collis's pantaloons, which were stained with blood, and burnt them, replacing them by a pair of his own; and that she snapped the carving knife into two pieces and threw them out of the window.

The evidence of Doctor Hojel, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, went to show that the left lobe of the liver, the epigastrium, the lower part of the pericardium, and the outer wall of the left ventricle of the heart were wounded, which must have caused instantaneous death, and which must have been inflicted with some long sharp bladed instrument by a person standing in front, as the wound ran upwards from the orifice, and it was almost impossible to have been a self-inflicted one.

The Coroner adjourned the enquiry till Monday the 12th instant.

Both the prisoner Balancore and wife are in custody.

## THE POINT CONCERNING ARTICLED CLERKS SETTLED.

In a case which came on for hearing in the Small Cause Court on Monday last, before J. F. Hore, Esq., Mr. Mudhun, a pleader of the Court, and an articled clerk to Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Barton for the defendant. A very important point was then raised by the learned advocate for the defence, as to whether an articled clerk having passed a pleader's examination could appear to plead on behalf of his own client or by the instructions of his master? The facts of the point raised by Mr. Barton were reported in our issue of Tuesday last. His Honor postponed the case till yesterday to enable him to consult with the other Judges. The following is the decision at which they have arrived:—

This case was postponed to enable the Court to consider whether Mr. Mudhun, a pleader, is disqualified to appear for suitors in this Court by reason of his also being an articled clerk. One of our rules, the 62nd, provides that "any student of the Government Law School at Bombay, who shall produce a certificate that he has passed the final examination appointed by Government, shall be admitted to practise as a pleader in the Court of Small Causes." This rule, having been sent to the late Supreme Court for approval, and not having been disapproved, is under Act 9 of 1850, sec 41, as binding as if it had been enacted by the Legislature itself. It therefore appears to me that the Judges of this Court have no present power to prohibit Mr. Mudhun to practise as a pleader in this Court, so long as he conducts himself properly in the discharge of his duties. But they possess the power, subject to the approval of the High Court, to amend or alter the rule; and should it, at any time, be pointed out to them that any mischief or inconvenience arises from allowing pleaders, who are articled clerks, to practise, they would certainly not fail to use their best endeavours to amend and vary the rule so as to remove the abuse. I doubt very much whether it was the intention of the Judges who framed the rule to allow gentlemen in Mr. Mudhun's position to practise in the Court of Small Causes, and it is a matter well worthy of the serious consideration of pleaders, who are articled clerks, whether they are right in availing themselves of the privilege extended to them. They may possibly find when it is too late, and when they apply to be admitted as attorneys of the High Court, that the Judges of that Court consider that their employment as pleaders by the attorneys to whom they are articled is no part of the proper business, practise, or employment of an attorney or solicitor, and that the time they have spent in the attorney's office has, in one sense, been wasted, and will have to be spent over again. If they accept fees on their own account there can be no doubt that such would be the result; there is little or no chance of the Judges of this Court certifying for fees in their favour, if it be discovered that such fees, instead of going into their own pockets, would go into the pockets of their masters; and it may be a question whether the masters themselves could recover their costs and expenses for business performed. (*Hopkinson vs. Smith.* I. *Bing.* 13.) In the present case I see no reason why Mr. Mudhun should not be allowed to appear for the plaintiff if he wishes and considers it expedient so to do.

## SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE MASTER OF A SHIP.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Captain Gregory Devereux, master of the ship *Euxine*, was again placed before the Senior Magistrate of Police yesterday, on the above charge, on the prosecution of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who are alleged to have been defrauded by the defendant of a quantity of coal, sent from Newcastle to Bombay on board his vessel.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution: Dr. Dallas for the defence.

Patrick Grogan, sworn.—I am in the service of the landing contractors of the G. I. P Railway Company. I went on board the ship *Euxine* while she was discharging coal on Thursday in last week, to keep an account of the weight of the coals discharged. I also went for the same purpose on the following two days. One boat only was loaded from the ship on Saturday, and that was completed by 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The defendant told me that there was no more coal in the ship, and I then went with him on shore to the Boree Bunder. The same afternoon I went on board the ship with the gang of men to examine whether there were any more coals, but the chief officer refused to allow us to search the ship, the captain being absent. I went on board the ship the following morning with Mr. Doughty and Rustomjee Cursetjee, and the same gang of men. I saw the captain on board. Mr. Doughty and I went to the cabin and I handed him a letter which had been given to me by Mr. Cruickshank, after reading which the captain consented to our searching the ship on condition of our replacing any ballast which we might remove. I went below. We first searched the after part of the hold, removing the ballast, but found no coal in the after-hold. We then searched the fore-hold, and after removing two feet of ballast we found some coal below the ballast. The ballast had been properly trimmed above the coal. I then brought Mr. Doughty down and showed him the coal. The defendant afterwards said to me "You ought not to have done this; you could have easily settled this if you liked."

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—When the defendant told me on Saturday morning that there was no more coal on board, he did so upon a representation made to him by the chief officer to that effect in my presence. The chief officer was present when the captain told me on Sunday that I ought not to have done this, but I do not know whether he heard it. Mr. Doughty was below at the time and could not hear it.

At the request of Mr. Crawford, the witness was recalled, when he said—I took delivery of the coals found on board the *Euxine* on Sunday morning last. The quantity is thirty-nine tons and twelve hundred weight. I am not quite sure whether there is any more.

Mr Crawford, at this stage of the proceedings, asked to be allowed to shift the charge to the chief officer of the vessel, as the person upon whom the *onus* lay, and who superintended the delivery of the coals from the ship. The charge was twofold or threefold, and he (Mr. Crawford) should, therefore, like to join the chief officer as answerable for the offence.

Dr. Dallas—I don't understand what my friend means by shifting the charge. Here is a charge of criminal breach of trust, and my friend is bound to prove it.

His Worship thought it would hardly be fair to bring in the chief officer or any other officer of the ship at this stage of the proceedings. If Mr. Crawford thought there was evidence against the chief officer or the mate, a separate charge should be brought.

The case then proceeded.

Cassinath Dhackjee examined—I am a clerk in the Custom House. About two or three days ago, an application was made for an inward clearance for the ship *Euxine*, but I was directed by my superior officer not to give it. An inward clearance must be obtained before a port clearance can be granted.

Mr. Joseph Doughty, a wharf clerk in the service of the G. I P. Railway Company, said—I went on board the ship *Euxine* on last Sunday morning, with Mr. Grogan and Rustomjee Cursetjee, and fifteen coolies, to search the vessel for coal. The captain gave us permission to search. We found some coal concealed under the ballast behind the main-mast,—that is in the fore-hold. We could not see the coal until we removed the ballast. The ballast appeared to be carefully placed above the coal. I communicated with the captain and told him that it was a bad job. The captain said he was totally ignorant that there was any coal on board the ship, or words to that effect.

Cross-examined by Dr. Dallas—I have no experience in the stowage of ships.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—I know when stores appear to be carefully placed.

Mr. Crawford said that was the case for the prosecution.

Dr. Dallas, in addressing the Court for the defence, said he had a few observations to make for the consideration of His Worship, when he came to read over the depositions which he had expressed his intention to do. The Court, the learned advocate thought, would have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion, upon the evidence, that the captain had no guilty knowledge whatever and should be discharged without the slightest stain upon his character. There was not a tittle of evidence to show that he had a guilty knowledge; on the contrary, it was clear upon the evidence that he was wholly ignorant of what occurred in regard to the coals. There never had been any wilful concealment, any wilful denial of the possession of the coal, by the captain; and his acts in readily giving up the documents &c. were the acts of an innocent man. The coal was weighed on board under the superintendence of the landing contractors; and there was the receipt for a considerable quantity in excess of what the captain was bound to give under the bill of lading. The evidence of Rustomjee Cursetjee was the only indirect evidence of guilty knowledge on the part of the captain; but it was, upon the face of it, most untrustworthy. With the knowledge that Mr. Doughty, Mr. Grogan, and others had been on board to to enquire into the matter, with a letter of demand before him from the Railway Company itself, it was most improbable to believe that the captain had the absurd folly to seek to bribe the Parsee, with the view to obtain from him a full receipt for the cargo of coals. The witness Grogan's evidence was unsupported, and it was wholly insufficient to show that the captain had a guilty knowledge, or to warrant His Worship to send the case before a jury. It was highly probable that what Rustomjee Cursetjee had stated, occurred not from design; and that circumstances made it necessary to trim the ship with ballast and that the captain was ignorant of it. If there was any truth in the charge in the opinion of His Worship, the conclusion would be that the captain and all the officers and men had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Company, which was a most unlikely thing.

His Worship said he would look over the depositions and give his decision to-morrow (to-day) or early next week.

## FORT POLICE COURT.—9th March.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Assault on the High Seas.—Richard Brown, a seaman of the British ship *Western Belle*, was charged with assaulting, on the high seas, Daniel Sullivan, boatswain of the ship. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace towards the complainant.

Grocers' Tricks.—Soorga Juga, sweetmeat-seller, keeping a shop at Colaba, was charged with having in his possession a short weight, namely a seer and a pair of scales, without satisfactory excuse. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and His Worship fined him Rs. 10 for the offence.

Thieves Out-witted.—Khoosal Bussoorsing and Mulwa Mooleesing were charged with attempting to steal a silver watch, worth Rs 10, the property of Doorgalall Jewanram, a watch-maker, keeping a shop in Forbes' Street. The prosecutor was sitting in his shop at 11 o'clock this forenoon, with the watch lying on a table before him. The prisoners came to the shop, and the first put his hand on the watch, and on the prosecutor asking him what he wanted, he ran away. Prosecutor followed, seized, and gave him and his companion into the custody of a policeman. There was no evidence to prove the charge except the uncorroborated statement of the prosecutor. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were ordered to be discharged.

Matrimonial Grievance.—Muncharam Calliandass was summoned for neglecting to support his wife Goolab. The complainant said she had three children by the defendant, who had turned her away. He had property and earned Rs. 25 a month. After hearing the evidence of two other witnesses His Worship made an order requiring the defendant to pay his wife Rs. 10 per mensem, commencing from the 15th instant.

Trespass.—William Allen, a negro, was charged with wilfully trespassing in the Fort Dockyard gate yesterday. Defendant was passing into the yard when he was challenged by the police officer, Dugan, as to his business. He said he was an engine driver seeking employment. The constable told him he would not find employment there, but he insisted on forcing his way in, and it required twelve sepoys to take him into custody. The evidence of the constable was confirmed by that of Mr. Edwin Blackburn, preventive officer, and the magistrate fined defendant Rs. 2.

# LAW.

## HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden.)

*Jiva Patel Rahim vs. Malukjee Maru.*

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the appellant.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the respondent.

This was a special appeal against a decision of A. Grant, Esq, District Judge of Ahmedabad. The facts of the case are sufficiently stated in the following judgment recorded by him:—

Two brothers named Malukjee and Issa Maru succeeded after a long course of litigation in obtaining a decree as establishing their title to a field of seven beegas, but were wrongfully kept out of possession for two years by Rahim, father of defendants Jiva, &c. They therefore brought a suit to recover the mesne profits for the two years, Sumvat 1916 and 1917 (A. D. 1860 and 1861) amounting to Rs. 416, together with Rs. 84, on account of interest, in all Rs. 500. The defence set up was, that plaintiffs should have taken measures for enforcing their decree sooner, and that the suit was barred by section 11 of Act 23 of 1861, according to which plaintiffs should have made their demand for mesne profits in applying for execution of their decree. The Moonsiff of Dhundooka awarded plaintiffs the mesne profits claimed, but disallowed their claim for interest thereon. Defendants Jiva, &c., appeal in No. 159, on the grounds taken in their original reply to the suit. They also maintain that the suit is barred by the Limitation Act. Plaintiffs appeal in No. 172, on the following grounds: (1) That the Moonsiff was wrong in not awarding them the costs incurred in the Revenue Courts. (2) And also in disallowing their claim for interest. Issues.—(1) Is the action barred by the Limitation Act No. 14 of 1859? (2) or by Section 11 of Act 23 of 1861? (3) If not are plaintiffs (Punjee for heirs of Malukjee and Issa Maru) entitled to a judgment? (4) If so, should they be allowed the costs incurred in the Revenue Courts? (5). The same as to the interest claimed? The Judge delivered the following judgment: I can't find that claims for mesne profits are expressly provided for by any section of Act 14 of 1859, and I am therefore of opinion that the suit will come under section 1 clause 16; and it is not barred. The claim for interest is a corrollary to that for mesne profits, and if the latter be allowed the former should be allowed also; and under this view of the matter, I find on the fifth issue also in favour of the plaintiffs. The chief objection taken to the decree by the defendants Jiva, &c., is that founded on section 11 of Act 23 of 1861, viz., that, by this section, which is a repetition of section 283 of the Civil Procedure Code all questions relating to "mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect to the subject matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit, and execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court executing the decree and not by separate suit." The argument of the other side is, that the original suit was instituted under the old law, and that it would be unjust to enforce the letter of the present law against the equity of the case, and at variance, moreover, with section 387 of the Code, which says: "If in any suit, pending at the time when this Act shall come into operation, it shall appear that the application of any provision of this Act would deprive any party to the suit of any right in reference to the procedure of the suit, whether of appeal or otherwise, which but for the passing of this Act would have belonged to him, the Court shall proceed according to the law in force before this Act takes effect." I think the principle contended for is a very fair one, and that the case under consideration is one in which there is special reason for applying it in accordance with the equity of the matters, because the plaintiffs' original application for the enforcement of their decree was made shortly after the new Procedure Code came into operation. I find, therefore, on the 2nd issue, that it is not necessary by law to enforce the strict letter of section 11 of Act 23 of 1861, and consequently the suit is not barred by that section; the very fact of the plaintiffs having, in the first instance, filed their suit in the Revenue Courts, shows that they misunderstood the nature of their claim, which is an additional reason for not exacting from them too severe a penalty for their ignorance of a new law. The technical objection to the suit having been overruled, the finding of the Court on the 3rd issue must necessarily be that the plaintiffs have a right to recover the profits of which they were deprived by the wrong-doing of their opponents. As regards the costs incurred in the Revenue Courts, it is certain that the plaintiffs made a mistake in going into them at all, but, on the other hand, they were right in the appeal to the Collector, and, moreover, justice on their side. I therefore resolve upon allowing them the whole of the costs in the Collector's Court, along with the costs incurred in this and the Moonsiff's Court's, but each party to bear his own expenses in that of the Mamlutdar. The Moonsiff's decree is accordingly amended by adding to the sum awarded to the plaintiff, the amount of interest claimed in the plaint and apportioning costs as above set forth.

Hence this special appeal based upon the following grounds:—1. That the decision is contrary to the provisions of section 11 Act XXIII. of 1861. 2. That the Acting Judge was wrong in holding that section 387 of the Civil Procedure Code applied to the present suit, which was not pending when that Code came into operation. 3. That he was wrong in deciding that it was not necessary to enforce strictly section 11 of Act XXIII. of 1861. 4. That he disregarded the rule of law that ignorance of law cannot be urged as a plea. 5. That in awarding interest he acted contrary to the provisions of Act. XXXII. of 1839. 6. That he was wrong in awarding to the opponents costs incurred by them in a wrong Court.

The Court after hearing arguments on both sides came to the conclusion that, under section 11 Act. XXIII. of 1861, all questions regarding mesne profits in respect of the subject matter of a suit between the date of its institution and execution of any decree passed therein, must be urged before and determined by the Court executing that decree, and that a separate suit could not be brought for the same. They accordingly reversed the decisions of both the Moonsiff and the District Judge with costs.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## MOFUSSIL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—Allow me to correct a misstatement in the report of the suit of the Mofussil Financial Association Limited *vs.* Thomas W. Taylor, which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant. It was stated that the United Victoria share held as security against the loan "was ordered to be given up to the defendant on payment of all costs and expenses," whereas it was the plaintiffs to whom the share was ordered to be given up in addition to the payment to them of Rs. 3,350 in settlement of the suit.

E. F. VIEGAS, Accountant.

Bombay, 9th March.

## THE WATER DISTRIBUTION.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

Sir,—There seems to be a great want of unity in the management of the several departments of the Municipality, which, considering that they are all now under *one* head, is much to be wondered at.

This thought has arisen in my mind from the conflicting nature of instructions issued in regard to the repairs of water meters. A Superintendent of a ward, a native, who I venture to say knows little or nothing of what he is writing about—writes, "*You are required within twenty-four hours to repair, &c., otherwise your pipe will be disconnected.*" The Engineer of the Water Works (the proper person I should fancy) serves a similar notice, not so peremptory perhaps. You attend to his instructions, when lo! the Collector of Taxes comes round, and finding the readings disturbed, requires under the like penalty that you will never more do the like again.

These meters are supplied by the Municipality, and ought certainly to be warranted to go, for some time at least; and it seems to me, too, that it is most improper for them to be touched save by some plumber in the pay of the Municipal Commissioner.

This is a small matter, but there are weightier ones that have come to my knowledge, which I hope to be able to write to you about soon.

Truly we have "an infant Municipality," and I fear it is equally true that the present management is very infantine too. CASTOR.

# INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

UMBALLA, 2nd March.

This is perhaps the prettiest and most favoured station in Bengal: the climate is good, and being so close to the Himalayas, is sought by all officers to whom an appointment is no object, those, indeed, who go about doing general duty—which, to my thinking, means doing nothing. Umballa, therefore, is full of Major Generals, waiting for their off-reckonings; and of officers' widows anxious to give their daughters in marriage.

There are dozens of shelved officers who migrate to Simla on the 1st of April, and as regularly return here on the 1st of November, and thus ensure for an Indianised constitution the finest climate in the world. Just now, and after the recent heavy rain, Simla is deep covered with snow, and the Passes are full of it. Kussowlie, forty miles distant, is, I hear, painfully bleak and cold. A new commandant, Colonel Biddulph, R. A., has just joined there. The beauty of Umballa chiefly lies in its park-like scenery and avenues of trees, almost equalling those of Versailles; the entire station is covered with turf, the smallest bungalow has some acres of green lawn around it, whereupon croquet is played with wonderful pertinacity: in fact, to mention the word, is to be seized on by a bevy of mallet-armed beauties. Flower and vegetable gardens are somewhat limited, for the reason that water is scarce here and near the European barracks, particularly so in the hot weather. It is hot here for a time, undoubtedly, but its proximity to the Himalayas ensures us the benefit of cold induced by storms among them; and a few hours by palanquin, or on tattoos, carries one into regions of cool weather. The force here consists of a Horse Brigade, H. M.'s 21st Hussars, 11th Bengal Lancers, and a native infantry corps. The 21st Hussars was commanded by a Bombay officer, Colonel Curtis. He has recently retired, much to the satisfaction of the regiment. Several Bombay Cavalry officers have joined the 21st, and are much liked. General Becher, C. B., late of the Quarter Master General's Department, succeeded Lord George Paget in command here. Sir John Lawrence's little son is a resident with Dr. Farquhar, and will go with his father to Simla soon. Nothing particular stirring.

NEEMUCH, 5th March.

The Hoolee festival, and all the abominations pertaining thereto, have at last, I am thankful to say, come to an end. The native part of the population, no doubt, consider that the festivities were a great success, their big folks have given grand *nautches* and other entertainments, *goolal* and filthy jests have been plentiful as the flowers in spring, and every night while the festival lasted, drumming, howling, fighting, singing, with many other things unsuited for publication, converted our usually quiet bazaar into a perfect pandemonium. The natives are of course perfectly welcome to keep each other awake and kick up what row they please, so long as they don't annoy us; but I never could understand why the celebration of such a disgusting festival as the Hoolee is not forbidden within bazaar limits. We have quite enough to bear from the natives without being obliged to witness all their lewd actions, and to listen to their filthy jokes.

Captain Keays, who was coming here to relieve Captain Clarke, has fallen sick, and meditates a journey to England instead of Neemuch. Under these circumstances it is difficult to say who will take up the Commissariat duties, as the department has no officers to spare at present; most probably, however, one of the officers shortly expected from England will be sent up on arrival. I have been watching with some curiosity the proceedings of the people employed upon these wonderful barracks. The Engineer is really making very great progress. In January last, I think it was, that a heap of stones suddenly appeared on the *Maidan*; these constantly increased in number; bye and bye, as many as two men were seen piling these stones into a long low heap; the next thing I noticed was an oblong marked out on the ground with a small wooden peg to show each corner. All this while the two men, occasionally assisted by a third, worked steadily at the stones, and a day or two since I found that the one large heap had become five or six small ones. When anything more is going to be done, I am sure I don't know. It is clear that at this rate no one now in Neemuch will reap the benefit of the barracks. The first sign of the hot weather, viz., time-expired men on their way down to the depot, passed through the other day. A general order prohibits the movement of parties for the Presidency from these regions after the 1st of March, the effect, I presume, of last year's tragedy. There is a great chance of our water supply running short in the hot months: a pretty look out certainly. I trust that the authorities will take proper steps to prevent such a calamity. If the wells run dry it is very certain that we shall have to bolt to some river or lake, and then, as usual, we poor soldiers are forced head over ears into debt to obtain the means to move our wives and children.

The field column, supposed to be always ready for service, moves out of camp on Wednesday next. The force consists of two guns F-18 R. A., eighty rank and file H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, and two complete companies of the 8th N. I., Lieutenant Colonel Collier commands. Wednesday and Thursday are to be devoted to pic-nics and fun of sorts, and the gallant little band will return to camp on Friday morning. The main object of this move, according to report, is to try whether the carriage and beasts of burden are in good marching trim. Some three or four officers are going out big-game shooting next month, and as game is reported to be very plentiful and water quite the reverse in the districts, our shikaries will, I hope, have good luck, and enable me to duly enumerate their exploits in your columns.

All the opium fields near here, and there are a great many, are in full bloom, and everything seems to promise an abundant crop. It is a mystery to me how these fields are guarded. Some of them are very large, and great precautions must be necessary to prevent robbery. At the same time, the large price that opium will fetch in the market is of itself a great incentive to the thieves. I have heard a rumour—I won't vouch for its accuracy—that some swell came here a little time ago to examine certain accounts suspected by Scindia to be "not quite the thing." The errand was not a bootless one, but the result of the native official's report is not yet known.

## BENGAL.

We are sorry to hear that cholera has broken out in almost all the districts of Bengal, where the scarcity of grain has, of late, been felt so severely.—*Hurkaru, March* 3.

The Gooroo Llama is trying hard to settle the differences, which exist between the Deb Rajah and Toungsoo Penlow, and his labours are, it is now said, likely to be crowned with success.—*Id.*

Amongst the passengers by the *Delhi*, we notice Colonel Herbert, and the sons of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal. The Mirzas during their stay in Calcutta, will, we understand, be the guests of Moonshee Bazlool Raheem.—*Id.*

The Ruler of Jummo, we find, has engaged the services of some Europeans for the manufacture of English liquors, and for establishing Telegraphic communication, and introducing Gas into Cashmere. He asked also the Government, whether there was any objection to his doing so. He has been informed in reply that the Government has no objection whatever to his plans.—*Id.*

## NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Agra, 24th February.—A sad occurrence took place here yesterday. A gentleman lately from Europe shot himself! The deceased was brother to the Principal of the Government College at Agra.—*Oudh Gazette, March* 3.

## THE FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

(*From the Examiner, Feb.* 3.)

The New World decidedly beats the Old in topics of interest and stirring matter. We, journalists, feel and acknowledge it fully. We no longer turn to the rising sun. For eastward of us lies dull Europe, and far duller lands beyond it, without a war, or a revolution, without anything more stirring than a Parliamentary embroglio or a trade subsided embarrassment. How far different when we look westward over the Atlantic. The great cloud there may have but the political sky is still full of menacing rumblings and luridcoruscation. Some of the Americans seem very much inclined to get up a quarrel with France, whilst others of them think it a pity we should be left out of it, and would break with England for not paying the damages done by the *Alabama*. Even South America, which seldom indulges in more than brief volcanic eruptions has now produced two very respectable and apparently interminable wars.

America fills the greater portion of the French Speech and the French Yellow Book. It will occupy no small portion of our own. The singularity of the diplomatic documents contained in this second Yellow Book is that the French Government finds itself precisely in the same predicament and actuated by the same motives as our own on so many occasions. In our many contests with the United States, English diplomacy has almost universally sung small, showed patience and even humility. We were perfectly right. There was nothing to gain by quarrelling with hasty brethren. But still there remained the unpleasant consciousness of our language being far below the strength of our spirit. The French and their press have frequently jeered at us for being so humble.

But now their turn has come. With spirit equal to our own, they still feel bound to be humble, and speak with "bated breath." They feel, as we do, the unprofitable nature of a quarrel with the Americans, and seek to shirk it by all honourable means. We even come forward as the more valiant, refusing to pay the bill of the *Alabama* in language as resolute as cold. For this the *New York Herald* denounces Lord Clarendon as a personage possessed of the coolest but most unpardonable impudence. The term, applied to one of the most courteous persons in the world, is amusing. But the contrast between it and the language of M. Drouyn de L'Huys would be consoling to our national vanity, if we had any.

The *Journal des Débats*, we see, upbraids us for not doing more to appease the quarrel about Mexico between France and the United States. We really do not know what we could do; our interference would perhaps be suspected and taken ill by both sides. We might with much more justice accuse the French of not doing their utmost to appease the quarrel between Spain and Chili. The French Government has much more influence at Madrid than we have, and a word of the Emperor's would have turned O'Donnell. But France has no objection to the development and exercise of the naval force of Spain, and it is to be feared that its envoy flattered in the first instance that Government into a policy which may lead after all to a destruction of what little the Spanish do possess in the way of marine.

After all, the most important disclosure of these French political documents is the diminution of the Imperial expenditure, with the clear and hopeful picture presented by M. Fould, that if peace be preserved, but only on this condition, the extensive deficit of French finances can be put an end to. Whatever ruler would bequeath a despotic empire to his successor, the best accompaniment he can give to such a bequest would be a state of finances in which receipts exceed expenditure.

## PARLIAMENTARY ORATORY.

(*From the London Review, Jan.* 27.)

"Who is the first orator in England?" an egregiously stupid person once asked Lord Brougham. "Lord Derby is the *second*," was the self-conscious reply. The querist had, no doubt, forgotten the Henry Brougham who (chiefly heard in later days at Social Science Congresses) had once, as the defender of Queen Caroline and the champion of Parliamentary Reform and Negro Emancipation, made all England ring with his fame. Now, however, though Lord Derby certainly does not stand second as an orator, even to Lord Brougham, in the general opinion of Englishmen, it is not at all so clear that the leader of the Tories is the first orator in the country. The "Rupert of debate," whose headlong charges in the Commons sometimes threw the Liberal ranks into confusion, suffers in the Lords not only from the influences of time, which has taken from the *timbre* of his once so ringing tones, but has also been gradually allowing some of his most remarkable powers to rust from disuse, partly because the atmosphere of the House of Lords is too cool for his native fire, and partly because he never finds in it a foeman worthy of his steel. To extinguish a pretentious Duke of Argyle by a felicitous anecdote, or to banter an amiable Lord Granville, whom the most venomous of opponets could scarcely wish to wound, or to tease Lord Russell by such happy epigrams as "meddle and muddle," is only to bring into play some of the minor qualities of that eloquence, limited perhaps in its range, but startling and exciting in its power, for which the Lord Stanley of a former day was so distinguished. But it is in the more popular branch of the Legislature that the gift of oratory can be exercised with most facility and freedom, as it is there also that it is most frequently called forth. Thither, therefore, must we turn to find the men whose voices in the days we live in oftenest stair the heart of the country to its lowest depths, and whose words, faithfully recorded and carried to every corner of their own land and of the world, keep alive in the hearts of our people a traditional pride in their great representative assembly, and make its proceedings an object of unfailing interest and emulous imitation amongst all civilized races of "articulate-speaking men."

Mr. Gladstone possesses the *copia dicendi* in an eminent degree. His wealth of words is marvellous, and the unfaltering fluency with which they are poured forth. His ideas are also remarkable for clearness, order, and cohesion, and his general treatment of subjects may justly be called exhaustive. His divisions are sometimes a little too mechanical, and one cannot now hear of the regular "three courses" without a smile. A great element of his power as an orator is his intense subjectivity. He so identifies himself with his subject, he so makes of it, as it were, a cause to be contended for *tanquam pro aris et focis*, that the depth of his convictions for the time being gives to his matter a force, and to his manner an earnestness, that never fail to make an impression. But this subjectivity is also a source of weakness when it leads him to propound what seem to him political or economical truths with a dogmatical authority that will not brook correction or dissent. He seems to convey in so defiant a manner his settled and imperturbable assurance that any one who presumes to differ from him must be wrong, and wrong with so hopeless an imbecility in error that further argument would be wasted upon him, that he often fails to convert to his way of thinking men whom a more persuasive and condescending style of reasoning would easily gain over. It is unnecessary to say how successful has been his management of the public resources, or how frequently he has taken a Parliamentary majority almost by storm, and gained from all quarters the support of measures which had previously been regarded by many with disfavour. But, nevertheless, we do not consider his Budget speeches, as a rule, the best of his oratorical efforts; and the "City men" who sit them out, in order to have the first and fullest exposition of his intended policy, generally complain of weariness at the close. They were more satisfied, on the whole, with Sir George Lewis, wretched speaker as he was; but Mr. Goschen, whenever in the fulness of time he becomes Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be just the man for them. Mr. Gladstone may be called, we think, the Tennyson of finance; for he brings to his public expositions of it not only the powers of his reason, but also the resources of his imagination, and clothes them with a beauty of diction and richness of illustration which men delight to hear. Still it is not the less true that a simpler treatment would generally be more effective, that the subordinate parts of the subject are sometimes developed with too much diffuseness, and that the artist often prevails over the statesman in these elaborate efforts. Mr. Gladstone's delivery is very good. His voice, if not powerful, is clear and judiciously modulated, his enunciation distinct, though natural and unaffected, and his gesture, though sparingly used and not remarkably graceful, easy and appropriate.

Mr. Disraeli has few if any, points of contact, and many of contrast, with his great antagonist. His great defect as an orator is the want of that subjectivity of which Mr. Gladstone has rather too much. That Mr. Disraeli is never in earnest, it would be unjust and absurd to think, and that there are many principles of public policy which he advocates from conviction, is very probable. But the appearance of hesitation and effort with which he often speaks gives a disinterested and impartial auditor the impression that his words are not so much the signs of his inward ideas, as attempts, sometimes painful and not quite successful, to give expression to opinions that are struggling for utterance in the minds of others; that he is speaking not exactly what he thinks, but rather what others may like to hear, or he may wish them to believe. We have no doubt, however, that this hesitation is often affected, and we have remarked it at times when it seemed carefully designed to give more effect to keen invective or bitting sarcasm. On comparatively rare occasions, when there is some great personal interest in the debate, or when the peculiar characteristics of an opponent have led him upon some happy vein of humour, it is very pleasant to hear him. His manner, so often languid and listless, becomes warm and animated, his face is lit up with a glow of comic enjoyment, his words come out freely and with a brisker emphasis; and the unhappy wight upon whom he is giving for the time, as it were, an anatomical demonstration, wriggles uncomfortably in his seat, and adds, by his evident sensibility under the operation, to the general amusement. Not long ago, the *Times* reminded us of the confusion caused in Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet by the sort of moral psoriasis with which Lord Russell became afflicted in consequence of one of Mr. Disraeli's sallies. The incident illustrates what we have just been saying, and is worth recalling. When Lord Aberdeen formed his Coalition Ministry, Lord John of course could not be left out, and yet was not able to make up his mind for the acceptance of any subordinate office. It was arranged, then, that for a time at least he should have a seat in the Cabinet without office. But a man of so active a mind, and who was besides the leader of the Lower House, was sure to have a great deal of not merely private correspondence, and, after a while, an office was taken for him in Lancaster-place, near Somerset House. This was an opportunity for Mr. Disraeli, who very soon took occasion to deplore most feelingly in the House the equivocal and incongruous position which a statesman of the noble lord's great eminence and services occupied in the new Administration. He really could not imagine what the noble lord's duties were. He had heard of an office being taken for him in Lancaster-place. Perhaps the noble lord had been appointed toll-keeper of Waterloo-bridge. The House was convulsed with merriment; but Lord John took the matter so seriously that a new distribution of Government offices had to be made at once, with great indifference to the convenience of the parties displaced, and the Presidency of the Council was the salve with which the wounded dignity of the Great Unemployed was healed.

In the same high rank with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, as a public speaker, Mr. Bright has undoubtedly a right to be placed. He does not speak nearly so often in Parliament as either, but his style of oratory, either there or at public meetings, abstracted from the subject-matter of his speeches, is as worthy of admiration and imitation as almost any model in our language. As distinguished from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright's best efforts have more of Demosthenic power and concentration than of Ciceronian copiousness and finish. His English is pure, terse, nervous, and masculine, clothing earnest thoughts in vigorous and telling words. He does not always or often carry the House with him, because he too frequently shocks the strongest prejudices and most deeply-rooted conviction of the majority; but if his hearers could divest themselves of personal antipathies, they would be forced to own that no one among them better deserves the palm of eloquence. Separating the three great men we have named into a class by themselves, there are perhaps a dozen members, such as Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Lowe, and others, whom we would place in the second rank. Lord Stanley, though a first class statesman, can scarcely be considered an orator at all, not merely from his physical defects (which we may observe in passing he would better overcome by cultivating the lower notes of his voice), but also from the too philosophical and didactic tone of his speeches. After all these there comes "a mob of gentlemen who speak with ease," but our subject does not, for the present, admit of further illustrations.

## COURAGE.

(*From the London Review, Jan.* 27.)

Much has been said recently, and too much cannot be said, of the collected courage displayed by the captain and officers and the English crew of the ill-fated *London*. Passengers of both sexes appear to have nobly earned a like honourable mention, and every one on board, save a few Dutch sailors, met their fate in a manner which makes their countrymen feel proud that such a story should go forth to the world. Of the courage shown by the passengers it is not our intention now to speak; our business is rather with the principal officers of the ship.

Captain Martin's declaration that he would stay by the vessel under his charge to the last, which meant, as he well knew, to death, was the natural speech of a man with his training and in his position. It does not in any way detract from his merit to say that he simply dared not make any other response to the offer of a place in the boat. It was absolutely impossible for him to escape from the sinking ship. Had there been a dozen such boats as that which under more than human guidance brought safe back its nineteen men to tell at home with what heroism their companions had gone down in the bay of storms, not in any one of the twelve could the noble-minded captain have found a place. Being such a man as he was, it would have been doubly impossible; but there are few commanders afloat, or we much mistake the tone and temper of our royal and mercantile marine, who dare save themselves while passengers and crew remain in whole or part unsaved. It calls forth a throb of sad and tender and most exalted admiration when we hear of the captain of a ship refusing to leave her till the last man has left, and going down with some remnant of his crew in the sight of the boats and the survivors, and probably those who heard it will never forget the story of the colonel who went down with the burning troop-ship rather than leave her while a single soldier remained on board. But, after all the captain has no option. He *must* be the last man to leave. He cannot purchase life at so dear a cost as loss of reputation, the certainty of misrepresentation, that most inevitable death upon which he would rush if he did save his life—social death. There are some things which are, physically, possible to a man, which yet a man really cannot do; and among them is the deserting his ship and passengers under such circumstances as those which surrounded the brave and unfortunate Captain Martin, and made his death a necessity of his position. Even as it was, there is no concealing the fact that on the first publication of Mr. Greenhill's statement, to the effect that the only boat which left the ship contained sixteen of the crew and but three passengers, a strong feeling was expressed in private circles throughout the land that this proportion was most unseemly, and called for explanation. That explanation has now been given, in the fullest and most satisfactory manner. The boat undertaking was an undertaking of infinite peril, peril before even the boat was reached, peril amounting to something very little short of certain death before any probable safety could be attained. Of those who were within reach of the boat, some entirely refused to attempt to secure a place in her, and few except the engineers to whom she belonged and a necessary supply of able seamen could be found to trust themselves to such terrible waves in so frail a bark. But the fact of such a feeling speaks volumes, and may show in some faint manner what would have been the reception which a captain who had deserted such a charge, even when all hope was utterly gone, would have met with at the hands of people at home. Captain Martin and his officers must have felt from the first that whoever might be saved they would themselves be among the last, the captain himself the very last, unless indeed, as would have been most probable, he had given the larger boats into the charge of his chief officers and thus afforded them an earlier chance of life than himself.

There are many situations in which it requires the most intense devotedness of cowardice to be a coward, situations in which hundreds of men would be only too glad to display what might be called cowardice and get clear off, if only they dared face that worst enemy of all, the world which talks of the white feather. In the Crimean war some few men were found who achieved this devotedness, and more than one historical name was dragged through mire to which it had never thought to come. But how very few were the known cases of open cowardice, although there is no reason to suppose that a larger proportion of our Crimean army consisted of men completely brave than any like number of English men and gentlemen would show. Any one who goes among the ranks of our soldiery, or lays himself out to observe the mien of those gallant warriors in the streets of a garrison town, will feel pretty sure that they are by no means all heroes, and yet we very seldom hear of them turning out cowards in the field. Among many reasons why their deficiencies in bravery should not come to the surface in active warfare, no doubt the fact that they *dare* not show any outward lack of that necessary quality in the presence of their companions and their officers plays a considerable part. With very few exceptions indeed, men dare not be cowards when others' eyes are upon them, and it is only charitable to suppose that the unfortunate wretches who did achieve this amount of daring in the trenches before Sebastopol, or rather on the roads which led to the trenches, were the victims of constitutional infirmity or of a depraved habit of life.

It very frequently happens, then, that not to be a coward is itself a species of cowardice. Physically, a man would fain be a coward; morally, he dare not. It is fortunate for the interests of humanity and the wellbeing of States that this principle has a wider application, and is one of the strongest preventives of vice and crime. Thousands and thousands of men, who are and will remain sober sort of men enough, would be sinners if they dared. It is not the arms of an enemy they would avoid if they could, but the arms of some wickedness or other they would throw themselves into. They have nothing in themselves to save them from it; their weekly presence at the devotions of other men does not inspire them with power to resist the temptation; they listen quite calmly to the seventh or the eighth commandment, and as far as that goes the clergyman might read the same words a hundred times a day without affecting them. But there is a voice which tells them much more determinedly, and with more than a literal application. "Thou shalt not steal," &c. The *vox populi* takes the place which the *vox Dei* ought to hold; publicity is a stronger weapon than such religion as theirs; the fear of the tongues of men, is greater than the fear of eventual judgment. Law courts loom ahead in the hazy distance, but "what will men say" is a more potent deterrent. And though the respectability thus maintained is a hollow respectability, and in some sort a sham, it argues a large amount of public decency of feeling, and is therefore in itself a hopeful sign. There have been states of society in England, and there now are in other countries, where this public decency of feeling has not had strength to do the work it has done among us in restraining vice. The *vox populi* has had nothing of the *vox Dei* in it. There has been no great courage—that is, disregard of personal consequences—in committing offences against the purse or the honour of men's neighbours, such as may indeed escape the eyes and hands of the law, but are known in society to have been committed. A nation will do well to look to it if any signs of this are visible among its members. There is something rotten in that state typical of rotten states, the state of Denmark, when a man can offend against what should be the public code without thereby proving himself to be possessed of very considerable courage; not that Shakespeare contemplated any such meaning as that conventionally applied to his words. This brings the question very near home. We only want a grey-beard seer to come and cry, "Thou art the man." Bob Acres felt the courage oozing out at his fingers' ends, and he could not get on without it. The social sinner of the present day need keep no watch upon his fingers' ends to check the outward flow; he can sin without fear, or pretty nearly so; the "bold, bad man" is no longer the necessary type of the nineteenth century villain, for boldness is a quality no longer called to any great extent into play. We have "removed the veil" to some purpose of late. We have shown the world, our own world, what sort of things have hitherto been done in private and in secret. At first our world was startled, and protested, and did not wish for such revelations, which disturbed its peace of mind and shook its confidence in its propriety; but after a time it became accustomed and then reconciled to the prevailing state of things It demanded the revelations it had hid its blushes about before, and the columns of our best newspapers, even Jupiter himself, supplied the demand. And so at last the old tone of outward feeling has become vitiated in many circles, and those not the lowest. Things are matters of public notoriety, and even of free social discussion, which before were whispered only, except in very *roués* assemblies. And the natural consequence is that the edge is taken off the sword which public opinion should wield and did wield a very few years ago. Between the first and the third decade of Queen Victoria's reign, those who have studied both assert that a marked and very painful difference exists. We are now philosophical enough to call a spade a spade, and to talk without an affectation of secrecy about most disagreeable things; and they say we do them, as well as talk about them with like frank and winning openness. It is rather a wide circuit to have taken, from the loss of the *London* and the heroism of her captain to the present openness of our social vices; but there is the same moral in each, and that is a connecting link of sufficient strength. It is this: as the manly spirit of a nation would be deficient indeed, if its soldiers and its sailors could dare to prove themselves cowards, so the morals of a nation are reaching an unfortunately low ebb when vice can dare to flaunt itself in cultivated circles in the light of day, can openly vie with virtue and triumph over virtue in attracting the rising generation, and the risen generation, too, of those from whose education and position we might justly expect better things.

## MY EXPERIENCE IN A GREEK QUARANTINE.

(*From the Cornhill Magazine for February.*)

(*Concluded from our Tuesday's Issue.*)

From the forecastle next morning we saw in the early light the two hapless creatures in the same position. Bill, looking over into the water thoughtfully, asked if there were many sharks in those waters. I replied that I had never seen but one, inquiring why he asked. "Why," said he, "I think I could get some grub over to those women, if you could manage the *guardiano*." "It isn't much of a swim," I replied, "but as to carrying the prog, you will find that more difficult." "Well," said he, "I have carried a pretty good load in the water before now, and can float enough to keep those women from starving. I lived in the Sandwich Islands once, and though I don't stand out of the water like a Kanaka, I have carried my clothes on my head many a mile without wetting them, and a few pounds of bread won't sink me." Here his eye twinkled as if he had a story to tell, and I waited for it. "I commanded a lorcha transport during the last war in China," he began, after a moment, "and one day, while we were in Canton, I was walking through one of the streets with my mate, an Englishman, and we stopped to look in a joss-house. There was a joss there of pure silver, about fourteen inches high, and I made up my mind to have him. We two were the only Europeans on board, and the first dark stormy night we took the boat and went ashore well armed. The joss-house had no guard but the priests, and the night was so bad that we broke the door down and got in without the outsiders knowing it, and carried the joss off easily enough; but the next day we had row enough to pay for it. Every vessel in the river was searched, and if I had had him on board, he would have been found, and we should have caught it, for the officers were in earnest about it, and the Chinese in a fury. I knew there would be the d—l to pay in the morning, so I put a cord around his neck, and went down and hung him to the lower pintle of the rudder, and left him there till the hue-and-cry was over, and then brought it up. It weighed forty-two pounds. I think I could do more in this case than then." "Do it then," said I; "I'll help you all I can: but we won't let the captain or any of the men know of it!" "Oh, I'll put that all right," said Aleck; "Jones has the first watch to-night, and I'll change with him, and as for the *gurdiano*, he's a sleepy cuss, and I reckon won't give himself the trouble to look on deck after he turns in—he never has, any way; and if you'd like to keep watch with me, sir, I think we can manage it." "But, Bill," I added, "look out for the *guarda-costa*: if they see anything in the water moving between the vessels, they'll fire at it, certainly." "That won't trouble me," replied the imperturbable tar. "I have run the blockade in the American war thirteen times, and had bigger balls than that fellow can throw, whizzing about my head, and fired by better gunners than they have got aboard there. Why, sir, we ran almost into one of their Monitors one night, and had eight 15-inch shot fired at us without being hit, and in all the thirteen trips in and out, we never were hit but once—and then the ball only took off the head of the look-out forward."

And so we arranged it that Bill should swim off to the ship as soon as it was dark, and trusting to fortune to get the provisions aboard without discovery, we were to hang overboard a light for him to swim back to.

"That ship reminds me," said Bill, after a long pause, "of a trip I made once in an English ship to Senegal. We went up the river to load, and while we lay there waiting for cargo to come down, we had one of the worst yellow fevers break out on the ship I ever saw. The first man who was taken with it died in three hours, and that day two more were taken and died before dark, and in three days we lost all but seven of the crew one after the other—not one was sick more than six hours—and then the mate was taken sick. The first thing I knew of it was that he said to me, 'Bill, give me a good glass of grog, and fill my pipe; I want one good smoke and a drink before I die.' 'Oh, nonsense,' says I, 'you are no more likely to die than I am.' 'I know very well I have got it,' said he; 'and when I am dead bury me deep enough so that the land crabs can't dig me up.' Sure enough he died that afternoon, and we took him ashore before night and buried him in a good deep grave. In two days more there were only the captain and I alive on the ship. And there we lay ten days till we heard that an English man-of-war was off the mouth of the river, and the captain sent a native boat down to ask him to send up men to work the ship out of the river. The man-of-war sent word that they wouldn't send men up the river, but if we could work her down with natives, they would give us men to get the ship home to England, and so we got out, but a deuce of a time we had of it getting down. I suppose they feel on that ship pretty much as I did those ten days."

All day long we heard at intervals that pitiful cry, "Bread! Bread!" faintly coming over the water. It was more tolerable than the day before, because we knew that relief would go with nightfall. And so, as the dark came, we made up a packet of hard bread with a little cold meat and a bottle of wine, and binding it securely between Bill's shoulders, and with a pointed stick on top of it, in case, as he said, "a shark should want to take the prog from him," he slipped down into the water, stripped to his drawers, and struck out for the Cholera-ship so quietly that you might have thought it a little school of guard-fish.

We sat on the forecastle watching and waiting. I said nothing, and where two are together and one will not talk, the other sometimes will. Aleck finally broke silence with—"Women are mighty curious things. I'll bet that old one don't touch a mouthful till t'other has eaten, and I don't believe she would have made half the fuss she did if she had been alone. In the beginning of the American war I belonged to a regiment of mounted riflemen, and we were sent into Eastern Tennessee, where there was a good deal of bush-whacking about that time. We were picketed one day in a line about two miles long across country, and I was on the extreme left. I took my saddle off, holsters and all, and hung it on a branch of a peach-tree, and my carbine on another. We knew there were no Yankees near, and so I was kind o' off guard, eating peaches. By-and-by I saw a young woman coming down to where I was, on horseback. She wanted to know if there many of the boys near, and if they would buy some milk of her if she took it down to them. I said I thought they would, and took about a quart myself; and as she hadn't much more, I emptied the water out of my canteen and took the rest. Says she, 'If you'll come up to the house yonder, I've got something better than that: you may have some good peach brandy—some of your fellows might like a little.' I said I'd go, and she says, 'You needn't take your saddle or carbine, it's just a step, and they are safe enough here—there's nobody about.' So I mounted bare-back, and she let the way. When we passed the bars where she came in, she says, 'You ride on a step, and I'll get down and put up the bars.' I went on, and as she came up behind, she says pretty sharp, 'Ride a little faster, if you please.' I looked round and she had a revolver pointed straight at my head, and I saw that she knew how to use it. I had left everything behind me like a fool, and had to give in and obey orders. 'That's the house, if you please,' she says, and showed me a house in the edge of the woods a quarter of a mile away. We got there, and she told me to get down and eat something, for she was going to give me a long ride—into the Yankee lines, about twenty miles away. Her father came out and abused me like a thief, and told me that he was going to have me sent into the Federal lines to be hung. It seems he had had a son hung the week before by some of the Confederates, and was going to have his revenge out of me. I ate pretty well, for I thought I might need it before I got any more, and then the old fellow began to curse me and abuse me like anything. He said he would shoot me on the spot if it wasn't that he'd rather have me hung; and instead of giving me my own horse, he took the worst one he had in his stables, and they put me on that with my feet tied together under his belly. Luckily they didn't tie my hands, for they thought I had no arms, and couldn't help myself; but I always carried a small revolver in my shirt bosom. The girl kept too sharp watch on me for me to use it. She never turned her revolver from me, and I knew that the first suspicious move I made I was a dead man. We went about ten miles in this way, when my old crow-bait gave out and wouldn't go any further. She wouldn't trust me afoot, and so had to give up her own horse, but she kept the bridle in her own hands, and walked ahead with one eye turned back on me, and the revolver cocked with her finger on the trigger, so that I never had a chance to put my hand in my bosom. We finally came to a spring, and she asked me if I wanted to drink: I didn't feel much like drinking, but I said yes, and so she let me down I put my head down to the water, and at the same time put my hand down where the revolver was, and pulled it forward where I could put my hand on it easily; but she was on the watch and I couldn't pull it out. I mounted again, and the first time she was off her guard a little, I fired and broke the arm she held the pistol in. 'Now,' says I, 'it's my turn: you'll please get on that horse and we'll go back. She didn't flinch or say a word, but got on the horse, and I tied her legs as they had mine, and we went back to the house. The old man he heard us come up to the door and looked out of the window. He turned as pale as a sheet and ran for his rifle. I knew what he was after, and pushed the door in before he was loaded. Says I, 'You may put that shooting-iron down and come with me.' He wasn't as brave as the girl, but it was no use to resist, and he knew it; so he came along. About half-way back we met some of our fellows who had missed me, and come out to look me up. They took them both, and ———," he paused a moment, and lowering his tone, added, "I don't know what they did with them, but I know d———well what they would have done with me." I replied after a pause, "I suppose they hanged them both?" Aleck nodded his head without looking up, and seemed anxious to drop the subject.

"But," said I, rather disposed to work the vein of communicativeness, but not anxious to hear any more *such* adventures, "I thought you had been in the Confederate navy?" "I was," said Aleck. "I was with Semmes everywhere he went; I was in the naval brigade and blockade-running, and on the *Alabama* all the while he commanded her." "But not when she sank, I suppose?" I rejoined. "*Well*, I was, and was picked up with him by the *Deerhound*." "It was a pretty sharp fight, wasn't it," I suggestingly asked. "It was that," replied Aleck, but he didn't care about enlarging. "I suppose it was the eleven-inch shells that did her business?" "Oh, no," said he, coming to a kind of confessional, "we never had any chance: we had no gunners to compare with the *Kearsage's*. Our gunners fired by routine, and when they had the gun loaded, fired it off blind. They never changed the elevation of their guns all the fight, and the *Kearsage* was working up to us all the while, taking advantage of every time she was hid by smoke to work a little nearer, and then her gunners took aim for every shot." "Then it isn't true that the *Alabama* tried to board the *Kearsage*?" "No, *sir*; she did her best to get away from her from the time the fight commenced: we knew well that if we got in range of her Dahlgren howitzers she would sink us in ten minutes." "But," I asked, "don't you believe that Semmes supposed he would whip the *Kearsage* when he went out to fight her?" "No: he was bullied into it, and took good care to leave all his valuables on shore, and had a life-preserver on through the fight. I saw him put it on, and I thought if it was wise in him it wouldn't be foolish in me, and I put one on too. When Semmes saw that the ship was going down, he told us all to swim who could, and was one of the first to jump into the water, and we all made for the *Deerhound*. I was a long way ahead of Semmes, and when I came up to the *Deerhound's* boat they asked me if I was Semmes before they would take me in. I said I wasn't, and then they asked me what I was on the *Alabama*. Said I, 'No matter what I was on the *Alabama*, I shall be a dead man soon if you don't take me in.' They asked me again if I was an officer or a seaman, and wouldn't take me in until I told them that I was an officer." "But," said I, "did they actually refuse to pick up common seamen, and leave them to drown?" "They did that," replied he wrathfully, and probably not very correctly; "and as soon as they had Semmes on board they made tracks as fast as they knew how, and left everybody else to drown or be picked up by the *Kearsage*."

"Time to show the light, I reckon," said Aleck, after his ebullition had subsided, and proceeded to put over the bows the light agreed on. An hour after Bill had started on his voyage we heard his whistle from below the forechains, and heaving him a line brought him in cautiously. He slipped down to change his clothing and add to it, and then came up to render an account of his doings. He had, as he anticipated, found more difficulty in getting on board the ship than in getting to it. He had found the poor women on the quarter-deck—all order and shipkeeping abandoned, and no look-out anywhere. The passengers were sleeping on deck or sitting around it, moaning and weeping. He dared not call to the women for fear of disturbing the *guardiani*, and of attracting the attention of the other passengers to whom his small supply would have been but a mouthful. He swam round and round looking for a loose rope's-end in vain, and finally did what we should have supposed certain to lead to his discovery—climbed up the cable and over the bows, throwing over his shoulders the first garment he found on the disorderly deck, and slowly walked the whole length of the ship: when, having deposited the provisions at the side of the unfortunate ones, signifying that they were to inform no one and keep them to themselves, as well as his few words of Greek would let him, he dropped overboard by a line from the quarter, and leaving them in mute and motionless wonder, came back as quickly as he had gone. Bill couldn't resist the temptation next morning of waving a big white cloth at the ship, a signal which attracted the immediate attention and suspicion of our watchful *guardiano*, who, with an effervescence of useless Greek, delivered his mind on the subject of *contumacia* and communication, at which we laughed: we felt merrier that morning than for many days past.

In fact, though we saw for several days more the boat going back and forwards from the ship to the shore, and knew that they went to bury the dead, could see them buried even with our glasses, we never felt so oppressed by the horror of it since Bill's chivalric swim. We finished without other incident our appointed two weeks, and had soon the satisfaction of knowing that public clamour had obliged Syra to recognize the claims of humanity, and send food to the starving.

We had to undergo a five days' "observation" behind the lighthouse island off the port, in company with the English steamer, which was, moreover, threatened with a third fortnight; which she escaped only by the energetic remonstrances of the British consul, backed up by the Legation at Athens, who persuaded the central government to send orders to Syra that the steamer should be admitted to pratique. A Greek man-of-war was accordingly sent from the Piræus to Syra with a commission to ascertain the truth of the complaints of Mr. Lloyd, and finding them well-founded, ordered the admittance of the steamer to pratique; but so great was the terror of the population and the timidity of the commission, that the latter ceded to the threats of a revolution, and compromised on admitting the passengers to the lazaretto of Syra and sending the ship away. If all these things are not recorded in the chronicles of that city, they are in the minds of many who were martyrs to the inhuman cowardice of Syra, and who will bear me testimony that every occurrence of which public recognition could be taken in the above narrative is strictly true. As for the yarns, I tell them, as nearly as I can remember, as they were told me, and—believe them.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

## BANKS.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.**—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CROKE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq. |
| W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq. |
| E. GRIMM, Esq. | |

*Auditors.*

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

*London Bankers.*

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| „ 4 | do. | 2s. | 0¾d. „ |
| „ 3 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. „ |
| „ 2 | do. | 2s. | 0½d. „ |
| „ 1 | do. | 2s. | 0¼d. „ |
| „ On demand | do. | 2s. | 0d. „ |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 1 month's notice | 3 per cent. per annum. | | |
| Do. 3 do. | 4 | do. | do. |
| Do. 6 do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. 12 do. | 6 | do. | do. |

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

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**BANK OF INDIA.**—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

*Head Office—Bombay.*

*London Bankers*—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
*Branches*—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 0d per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 1s. | 11⅞d. |
| 3 do. | at 1s. | 11¾d |
| 2 do. | at 1s. | 11¾d |
| 1 do. | at 1s. | 11⅝d. |
| On demand | at 1s. | 11½d. |

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Current Accounts | 2 per cent. | |
| Deposits for 3 months certain | 3 | „ |
| „ 6 „ | 5 | „ |
| „ 12 „ | 7 | „ |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

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**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
- „ France and the Continent of Europe.
- „ Egypt.
- „ Calcutta.
- „ Madras and Pondicherry.
- „ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
- „ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
- „ Sydney and Melbourne.
- „ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 months' notice | 3 per cent. per annum. |
| 6 ditto | 4 do |
| 12 ditto | 5 do |

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

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**THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.**

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Brokers.*—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
*Solicitors.*—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. |
| 4 do. do. | 2s. | 0¾d. |
| 3 do. do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 2 do. do. | 2s. | 0½d. |
| 1 month's do. | 2s. | 0¼d. |
| Demand on Bank of England | 2s. | 0d. |
| On Ireland and Scotland | 1s. | 11⅞d. |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

| | |
|---|---|
| On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain | 3 per cent. |
| „ 6 „ | 5 „ |
| „ 12 „ | 6 „ |

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

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**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 | 2s. | 1¼d. | per Rupee. |
| „ 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| „ 3 do. | 2s. | 0½d. | „ |
| „ 2 do. | 2s. | 0½d. | „ |
| „ 1 do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | „ |
| On demand | 2s. | 0d. | „ |
| On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. | 2s. | 0¼d. | |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

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**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (not under £50) | at 2s. | 1¼d. | per Rupee. | |
| 4 do. | at 2s. | 1d. | „ | |
| 3 do. | at 2s. | 013/16d. | „ | |
| 2 do. | at 2s. | 0½d. | „ | |
| 1 do. | at 2s. | 07/16d. | „ | |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at 2s. | 0¼d. | | |

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. | | | |
| Do. | 6 do. | 5 | „ |
| Do. | 12 do. | 6 | „ |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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**COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 *(one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On Fixed Deposits for | 3 months certain | 4 | do. |
| do. | 6 do. | 5 | do. |
| do. | 12 do. | 6 | do. |

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 4 „ | 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| 3 „ | 2s. | 0½d. | „ |
| 2 „ | 2s. | 0½d. | „ |
| 1 „ | 2s. | 0¼d. | „ |
| On Demand | 2s. | 0d. | „ |

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

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**THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).**

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी व्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चना, यड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Called up | £1,000,000 |
| Paid up | 861,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 106,000 |

*Head Office*—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman.*
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.

*Committee in Bombay.*

E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

*Bankers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| LONDON | The Bank of England. |
| Do. | The National Bank. (established 1835.) |
| Do. | The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| LIVERPOOL | The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| MANCHESTER | The Alliance Bank (Limited.) |
| SCOTLAND | The National Bank of Scotland. |
| IRELAND | The National Bank. |

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 6 per cent. per annum | | | |
| Do. 9 do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. 6 do. | do. | 5 | do. | do. |
| Do. 4 do. | do. | 4½ | do. | do. |
| Do. 3 do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

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**INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).**

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऐंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

*Capital—Fully Paid up.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

*Board of Directors.*

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

*London Bankers.*—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| 5 „ | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| 4 „ | 1s. | 11¾d. |
| 3 „ | 1s. | 11⅝d. |
| 2 „ | 1s. | 11½d. |
| 1 „ | 1s. | 11¼d. |
| Demand | 1s. | 11d. |

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 months certain | 4 per cent. |
| 3 „ | 5 „ |
| 16 „ | 6 „ |
| „ | 8 „ |

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

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**THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).**

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On London | at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| „ | 4 „ | 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| „ | 3 „ | 2s. | 0½d. | „ |
| „ | 1 „ | 2s. | 0¼d. | „ |
| „ | on Demand | 2s. | 0⅛d. | „ |
| On Scotland and Ireland on Demand | | 2s. | 0d. | „ |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. | | 1s. | 11¾d. | |

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits at 3 months' notice | 3 | per cent. per annum. |
| 6 „ „ | 4 | „ |
| 12 „ „ | 6 | „ |

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

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**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**

| | |
|---|---|
| HEAD OFFICE | CALCUTTA. |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ONE MILLION STERLING. |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £250,000. |
| BEING PAID UP | £250,000. |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

*London Bankers*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

*Offices in London* ............ No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | at 2s. | 0d. | per rupee. |
| 2 do. | at 1s. | 11¾d. | |
| On Demand | at 1s. | 11½d. | „ |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal | per cent. |
| „ 3 months' „ | 4 „ |
| „ 6 „ „ | 5 „ |
| „ 12 „ „ | 7 „ |

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent. or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 2nd September 1865.

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*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Urgent Necessity.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies both in this country and in its colonies. In the latter the Ointment and Pills are invaluable, for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries and the many ailments to which the Settler must be, more or less, exposed, when at a distance from all professional help. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and varicose veins are readily cured by Holloway's remedies. Varicose veins bad legs, and a host of other evils are immediately relieved and gardually cured by the use of these healing and purifying remedies, which their moderate price and universal diffusion happily place within every invalid's reach.

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**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Drafts on London at 6 months' sight | at 2s. 1½d. | per Rupee, |
| Do. „ at 3 | at 2s. 0½d. | „ |
| Do. „ Demand | } 2s. 0½d. | |
| Do. Scotland „ | | |
| Do. Ireland „ | | |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits payable on demand | 2 per cent. per annum. | | |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 3 | „ | „ |
| Do. 6 „ | 4 | „ | „ |
| Do. 12 „ | 5 | „ | „ |

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

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**THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).**

બોંમબે ટરેડીગ એંડ બેંકીગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

*Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

*Treasurers and Managers.*
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
*Secretary.*
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
*Accountant.*
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
*Deputy Accountant.*
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 3 months' notice | 3 per cent. | per annum. | |
| Do. 4 do. | 4 | do. | |
| Do. 6 do. | 5 | do. | |
| Do. 12 do. | 6. | do. | |

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

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**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

*Board of Directors.*

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

*Auditor.*
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
*Solicitor.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| 3 do. do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | „ |
| 2 do. do. | 2s. | 0½d. | „ |
| 1 do. do. | 2s. | 0¼d. | „ |
| Demand. | 2s. | 0d. | „ |

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 months' notice of withdrawal | 4 per cent. per annum. | | |
| 6 „ „ „ | 6 | „ | „ |
| 12 „ „ „ | 8 | „ | „ |

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

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**LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).**

*Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.*

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

*Board of Directors.*

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoalea, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

*Local Committee.*
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
*Bankers.*
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal | 3 per cent. per annum. |
| „ 6 „ „ „ | 5 „ |
| „ 12 „ „ „ | 6 „ |

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours...10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

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**THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).**

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal | 7 per cent. per annum. | | | |
| Do. 6 do. | do. | 5½ | do. | do. |
| Do. 3 do. | do. | 4 | do. | do. |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ............ 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ............ 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

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**THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).**

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares. of Rs. 400 each. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

*Board of Directors.*

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

*Deposits.*

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For 3 months | 5 | per cent. |
| „ 6 „ | 6 | „ „ |
| „ 9 „ | 7 | „ „ |
| „ 12 „ | 8 | „ „ |

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

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**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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**THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).**—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

*Paris Bankers.*
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
*Solicitors.*
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bills on London | at 6 months' sight | 1s. | 11¾d. | per Rupee. | |
| Do. | at 4 | do. | 1s. | 11½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 3 | do. | 1s. | 11½d. | do. |
| Do. | at 2 | do. | 1s. | 11¼d. | do. |
| Do. | at 1 | do. | 1s. | 11d. | do. |
| On Demand | | | 1s. | 10¾d. | do. |

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

*Current Accounts.*

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

*Fixed Deposits.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subject to 3 months' notice | 4 per cent. per annum. | |
| „ 6 | „ 5 | „ |
| „ 12 | „ 7 | „ |

*Discounts, Loans, &c.*

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

*Commission.*

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

**ALLSOPP'S BEER,** in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

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**J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES,** as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

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**FOR SALE,** at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE | Quarts | in Case of | 1 | doz. each. |
| Do. | Pints | do. | 3 | „ |
| MOSELLE | Quarts | do. | 1 | „ |
| Do. | Pints | do. | 3 | „ |
| HOCK | (Hockheimer) | Quarts. do. | 1 | „ |
| Do | (Marcobrunner) | Qts. do. | 1 | „ |
| Do | (Johannisberg) | Qts. do. | 1 | „ |
| BRANDY | | | 1 | „ |
| CLARET | (St. Julien) | | 3 | „ |
| Do. | (Larose) | | 3 | „ |
| EAU DE COLOGNE | | | 6 Bottles in a Case. | |

W. NICOL & Co.

---

**FOR SALE,** at the Godown of the undersigned:—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE. | | | |
| Cliquot, | Leop. Mayer, Bass | quarts | 36 |
| Aux deux Ecussons, | do. | quarts | 32 |
| Aux Armes de Reims | do. | quarts & pints. | 28 |
| RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES. | | | |
| Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, | F. Kehrmann | quarts | 30 |
| Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice, | do. | quarts | 36 |
| Do. Johannisberg, choice | do. | quarts | 26 |
| Do. Hock, | do. | quarts | 30 |
| Still Hock, Hochheim | do. | quarts | 24 |
| Do. Hock, 1857, | L. Meyer. Bass | quarts | 24 |
| Sparkling Hock, | Iodocius Freres & Co. | quarts | 35 |
| Do. Moselle, | do. | quarts | 35 |
| CLARETS. | | | |
| Chateau Milon, | Hy. Hernozant | quarts | 18 |
| St. Julien 1856, first quality, | Montheuil franc | quarts | 30 |
| Claret in Casks at 4 dozen, | Bahlmann & Co. | | 48 |
| Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks | do. | | 60 |
| BRANDY. | | | |
| Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque | | | 32 |
| Boonekamp of Maag Bitter, | | pints. | 12 |
| Do. | | flagons | 6 |

VOLKART BROTHERS.

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**LEGGATT & Co.** have the following WINES:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, extra quality | ... | per dozen qts. | Rs. | 40 |
| Do. dry | ... | „ | „ | 35 |
| Do. good | ... | „ | „ | 30 |
| SHERRY, dry | ... | „ | „ | 25 |
| Do. pale | ... | „ | „ | 25 |
| Do. do. | ... | „ | „ | 18 |
| CLARET, Breakfast | ... | „ | „ | 12 |
| BRANDY, | ... | „ | „ | 24 |
| Do. | ... | „ | „ | 36 |
| Port Wine, some years in Bottle | ... | „ | „ | 26 |
| Tent Wine | ... | „ | „ | 29 |
| PORT WINE—a fine old Wine | ... | „ | „ | 22 |
| A good Wine | ... | „ | „ | 18 |
| do. | ... | pts. | „ | 11 |
| SPIRITS—Hollands | ... | „ | „ | 15 |
| LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy | ... | qts. | „ | 36 |
| do. | ... | pts. | „ | 16 |
| Noyeau | ... | qts. | „ | 34 |
| No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret | ... | „ | „ | 21 |
| Ditto | ... | pts. | „ | 12 |
| No. 3, a full flavoured Do. | ... | „ | „ | 8 |

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

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*Established in Bombay in 1842.*

**MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.** solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In BOMBAY | to Messrs. | Rogers & Co., and to |
| „ | „ | Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders). |
| „ POONA | „ „ | Rogers & Co. |
| „ Secunderabad | „ „ | Hajee Curreem & Co. |
| „ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. | „ „ | Cursetjee & Co. |
| „ Kurrachee | „ „ | Budgett and Hughes. |
| „ Calicut | „ „ | Hirjee & Co. (1) |

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES** in quarts and pints:—In three qualities. (2)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES** are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS** are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS** in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK,** (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC,** so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM** and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY** from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS** are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS** and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

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TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

**MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,** Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

| | Per doz. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. | | 90 |
| Do. „ Do. | | 40 |
| Do. „ a Crown | | 30 |
| Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints | | 21 |
| Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality | | 40 |
| Do. do. Pints | | 21 |
| Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | | 36 |
| Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown | | 30 |
| Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints | | 16 |
| Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. | | 36 |
| Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown | | 30 |
| Do. Fine Still Red Seal | | 18 |
| Sherry Pale, Blue Seal | | 23 |
| Do. Do. Yellow Seal | | 29 |
| Do. Golden, Do. | | 29 |
| Do. Green Seal | | 33 |
| Do. Vino Fino | | 29 |
| Do. Red Seal | | 37 |
| Do. Amontillado, Black Seal | | 33 |
| Claret Light Capsule, | | 15 |
| Do. Yellow Seal | | 23 |
| Do. Red Do. Pints | | 17 |
| Do. Do. Do. Quarts | | 32 |
| Port, Black Seal | | 26 |
| Brandy, Vieux Cognac | | 34 |
| Do. Brand a Crown | | 24 |
| Old Tom, Red Seal | | 18 |
| Dry Gin, Black Seal | | 18 |
| Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts | | 36 |
| Do. Pints | | 19 |

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

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**SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.** Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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**FOR SALE,** a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

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**FOR SALE,** about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

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**FOR SALE,** a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

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**GLASS ICE JUGS,** for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
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**SPRUCE DEALS.—TO BE SOLD,** 6,542 SPRUCE DEALS and 324 DEAL ENDS, ex *Becherdass Ambaidass,* from Liverpool. Apply to
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**FOR SALE,** a LIGHT PHAETON, with a pair of good going Chestnuts, and a set of double Harness, for ... ... ... ... Rs. 1,600
A very light Office SHIGRAM, with grey Horse and Harness, for ... ... ... ... „ 1,200
A PIANO, by Schroder, with a Harmonican attached ... ... ... ... ... „ 700
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**FOR SALE—A CHEAP BARGAIN**—a fast trotting MARE, very quiet, goes in Harness without the use of a Whip. Price Rupees 250. To be seen daily from 2 to 5 P. M. Apply to
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**HORSES FOR SALE.**—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... ... .. Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... ... ... ... ... „ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000
To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

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**ROSSELET & Co.,** Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

PATECK / BENOIT / COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have beeen awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

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**FOR SALE ON COMMISSION** at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

Two very handsome and light new Cab Buggies, with plain and worked panelled bodies, richly painted and lined, with silver lamps and furniture, built expressly for India by Hutchings and Otto, Dorchester.

1 elegant four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glass Frontage and dropping Venitians all round, with lamps, pole, and shaft, and silver furniture, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

An elegant Dog-Cart, with lamps, and furniture, by Starton, London.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts, and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

One very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaeton, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.

2nd March 1866.

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2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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SOUNDY & Co.,
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**A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.**—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th,* 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industrie,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th,* 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th,* 1857.

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The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

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BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

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| To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure | Rs. | 10 |
| To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong | „ | 13 |
| To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented. | „ | 17 |
| To hold four Pints, with measure | „ | 23 |
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COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

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| To hold one Pint, Superior | Rs. | 24 |
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BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

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| To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel | Rs. | 22 |
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ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

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| To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented | Rs. | 35 |
| To hold two Pints | „ | 40 |
| Do. Superior | „ | 45 |
| To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished | „ | 65 |

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constitutents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory. SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents,
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## FOR-SALE.

**FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.**—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *E. P. Bouverie,*

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton Longacre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton Longacre.

A Ditto Waggonate, by Holms of Derby.

A very light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by S. Marks.

Just landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetains in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto ditto by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab purposely built to order for a gentleman, but owing to his departure to up-country, it is of no use to him at present.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long-Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton Long acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

ALSO,

*Property of Gentlemen.*

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto secondhand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

*The Property of a Gentlemans.*

2 first-rate second-hand English-built high-wheeled Malvern Dog-cart, with moveable umbrella and lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metals, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

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*Chairman.*

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LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

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**THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.**—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
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JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | Messrs. | ARBUTHNOT, & Co. |
| Calcutta | „ | MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co. |
| Hong Kong | „ | DENT & Co. |
| Shanghai | „ | DENT & Co. |
| Mauritius | „ | BLYTH & Co. |
| Melbourne | „ | DALGETY & Co. |
| Launceston | „ | DU CROZ & Co. |
| Hobart Town | „ | MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE. |
| Adelaide | „ | ELDER & Co. |
| Sydney | „ | FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co. |
| Dunedin | „ | DALGETY RUTTRAY & Co. |

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 30th June 1865.

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums 1862 | | 300,690 | 15 | 11 |
| Do. 1863 | | 341,668 | 3 | 2 |
| Do. 1864 | | 406,403 | 13 | 10 |
| Showing an increase over 1863 of | | 64,735 | 10 | 8 |

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Life Premiums for 1860 | 73,150 | 18 | 6 |
| Do. 1862 | 105,703 | 1 | 11 |
| Do. 1864 | 152,159 | 2 | 0 |

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

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**LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.**

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

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**ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
*President.*
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
*Directors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| James Alexander, Esq. | James Helme, Esq. |
| Charles J. Barnett, Esq. | Sampson Lucas, Esq. |
| George H. Barnett, Esq. | Elliot Macnaghten, Esq. |
| Benjamin Cohen, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq. |
| James Fletcher, Esq. | J. M. Montefiore, Esq. |
| William Gladstone, Esq. | Sir A. de Rothschild. |
| George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P. | Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P. |
| Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. | Thomas Charles Smith, Esq. |

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

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**PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,** (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.**

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 „ Grey Dhotties.
10 „ White Longcloth.
500 Pieces of Grey Shirting.
200 „ „ Damasks.
300 „ „ T. Cloth.
3 Bales Water Twist.
3 Cases Fancy gilt Ornamental Glassware.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, Napier Road, next to Mr. S. P. Framjee's Bungalow, all the materials (with the exception of soil) of a Bungalow, assessed under No. 130, now standing in a Garden belonging to Dwarkadass Vassonjee, Esquire.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th March 1866.

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**BENNETT & Co.**

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c. &c.

A pair of Bronzed Figures.

AT 1 P. M.

2 Retriever Dog and Bitch, 2 years old; good Watch and Water Dogs.

A first-class English-built Buggy, also a very superior English-built Dog Cart.

A handsome English-built Circular fronted Brougham, with lamps, pole, shaft, &c.

A VICTORIA.—No Perch, half Top Carriage, with fenders on front and hind wheels, paint Claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab trimming of light blue cloth, Mail Axles, pole, and shafts, Harnesses with Carriage. This Carriage was built without regard to expense and sent out as a sample.

Any other Carriages or Horses offering

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht *Challenge,* the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab Horse, height 14 hands, age 7 years, believed to be perfectly sound, is suitable for either a Gentleman or Lady, and free from any kind of vice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

A Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram with Grey Horse and Harness complete. Can be seen at a day's previous notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

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**CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.**

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
12 „ „ Jacconets.
15 „ „ Madapollams.
7 „ „ T. Cloth.
6 „ Mule and Water Twist.
10 Cases T. Red Hoodnies.
400 Barrels American Flour.
200 half Barrels do. do.

A case of very superior Dhoties, 1 and 1½ inch. silk border on both sides, 10 yards by 47 inches.

Ditto Turbans with gold ends, 50 yards by 18½ inches.

Ditto Sarries 5 and 9 yards long.

Ditto Silk Sarries with real gold broche flowers of violet, Magenta and green colours.

10 Cases Bluelaid Foolscap.

2 Cases Paper Hangings of pretty patterns.

An invoice of Silver Watches and plated Waiters, 200 Gross Wood Screws.

A few self-adjusting reclining Chairs.

A few handsome Iron Bedsteads and some Iron Swing Cradles.

18 Packages Glassware consisting of Bowls' Sauce Plates, Butter Plates, and Coreers' Cut-bottom Tumblers of various kinds, Wine and Champaign Glasses, Goblets.

(Unless previously disposed of by private Contract.)

AT 2 P. M.

A neat English-built self-driving Phaeton, only 12 months old, and a pair of Bay Deccan Ponies, with new Harness.

The same can be seen any day between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

A serviceable Office Shigram, in good order.

A set of nearly new Carriage Harness, with best plated mounting.

An English-built Brougham, only 6 month old.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land admeasuring 16,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Bombay, 9th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

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